

Haiti—The Grave of 50,000 White Men  
You will not want to miss this timely article—  
Next Sunday's Post-Dispatch  
It will help you to appreciate more fully the peaceful enjoyment of a home in St. Louis and Suburbs. See the 2000 HOME offers Sunday.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With Associated Press News Service.

VOL. 68. NO. 7.

ST. LOUIS, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1915—14 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT

NIGHT  
EDITION  
FINANCIAL MARKETS  
SPORTS

## RUSSIANS GIVE UP OLITA FORTRESS, SOUTH OF KOVNO

Position on the Niemen, One of Two Strong Points Remaining in the Muscovites' Hands, Evacuated After Serving Purpose.

Vast Forest and Marshes Favor Retreat of Grand Duke's Troops Following Loss of Brest-Litovsk.

London Observers Believe Armies Will Reach New Line—Aerial Activity on the Western Front.

By Associated Press.  
BERLIN, via London, Aug. 27.—The fortress of Olita on the Niemen River, 20 miles south of Kovno has been evacuated by the Russians. Official announcement to this effect was made here today.

The statement from army headquarters says:  
"Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, at Brest-Litovsk and at the southern end of the Niemen, in the region east of Kovno continue. We took 2400 Russian prisoners, and four cannon and three machine guns were captured. Southeast of Kovno the enemy was defeated. The fortress of Olita has been evacuated by the Russians and was occupied by us. Further south, German troops are advancing toward the Niemen. The crossing over the Berezovka tributary, east of Osowetz, has been won. The pursuit is being carried on along the entire front between the Berezovka and the Berezovka, and in the Bielovish forest. On the 25th and 26th the army of Gen. von Gallwitz took 2500 prisoners and captured five machine guns.

"The army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria is continuing its course. Its right wing has reached a point northeast of Kamien-Litovsk.

"Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Northeast of Brest-Litovsk our troops are approaching the high road from Kamien-Litovsk to Mlynska. Southeast of Brest-Litovsk the enemy was driven back across the tributary of the Rya."

Olita is about 50 miles southwest of the important railroad center of Vilna, which is on the direct trunk line to Petrograd. Olita is the ninth important fortress to fall before the invaders in the last three weeks.

Vast Forest and Marshes Favor Russian Retreat.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—With the fall of Brest-Litovsk, the main Russian fortress and concentration center for the Bug River line of defense, the Germans are in possession of the whole line of railway from Chelm to Bialystok. The Russians having already evacuated the latter city, the lesser fortress of Grodno is now the only strongly defended position remaining in the hands of the Russians. It probably will be given up when it has fulfilled its purpose of facilitating the retreat of the Russian armies.

Russian Retreat Protected.  
The Russians have not yet entered the vast Bielovish Forest, which extends 20 miles north and south and has a width of from 10 to 30 miles. The forest is a famous hunting center and a bison preserve. South of it are the Pripiat marshes, which protect the Russian left, and with plenty of roads and three or four railroad lines it is said here that Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement of Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough. Even if they should fall, military observers say, the Grand Duke would be well on his way to his new position before the Germans could reach his flank. There is again talk of Russian preparations for a stand, but no indication as yet as to where this attempt is to be made.

Air craft again have broken the monotony of the western warfare. Sixty-two French aeroplanes flew over the Drellingen Ironworks, near Saarbrücken, dropping 150 bombs, while a British aviator is reported successfully to have dropped a bomb on and destroyed a German submarine off Ostend. The German report says that four of the French machines in the attack near Saarbrücken were brought down, one of them, however, falling behind the French lines.

Significant Admiralty Statement.  
The Admiralty report of sinking the German submarine significantly stated that it has not been the practice of the Admiralty to publish accounts regarding the losses of German submarines, "important though they have been" in cases where the Germans had no other source of information as to the time and place at which these losses occurred. It has been reported for months that a large number of German submarines, variously stated at from 20 to 40, have been caught by the British navy.

Wounded men, who have arrived at Alexandria, tell of how nearly the allies came to gaining a great success in one of their attacks on the Gallipoli Peninsula. An Australian officer declared that if the allied forces had not been repulsed they could have covered 80 yards of ground, which separated them from the Sari Bair hill.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

## PARTLY CLOUDY TONIGHT AND TOMORROW; WARMER

THE TEMPERATURES.  
High, 68 at 4 p. m. Low, 60 at 5 a. m.  
Humidity at 7 p. m., 75. Humidity at 7 a. m., 95.

Yesterday's Temperatures.  
High, 68 at 4 p. m. Low, 60 at 5 a. m.  
Humidity at 7 p. m., 75. Humidity at 7 a. m., 95.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Partly cloudy weather tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday.

For Missouri—Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Illinois—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Indiana—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Ohio—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Pennsylvania—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Maryland—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Delaware—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Virginia—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For North Carolina—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For South Carolina—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Georgia—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Florida—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Alabama—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Mississippi—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Louisiana—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Arkansas—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Missouri—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Illinois—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Indiana—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Ohio—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Pennsylvania—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Maryland—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Delaware—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Virginia—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For North Carolina—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For South Carolina—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Georgia—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Florida—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Alabama—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Mississippi—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Louisiana—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Arkansas—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Missouri—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Illinois—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Indiana—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Ohio—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Pennsylvania—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Maryland—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

For Delaware—Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Sunday; warmer Saturday; and in extreme northwest portion tonight. Stage of the river, 23.5 feet, a fall of 2.5 feet.

## GEN. PERSHING'S WIFE, 3 CHILDREN SUFOGATED IN FIRE

Firemen Thought Mrs. Pershing and Daughters Had Left Burning San Francisco Home.

NO RESCUE EFFORT MADE

Woman Was Daughter of Senator Warren of Wyoming—Husband at El Paso.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Mrs. Frances Warren Pershing, wife of Brigadier-General John J. Pershing, U. S. A., and three of her four children, were suffocated in a fire in their quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco today. Their bodies were badly burned.

Mrs. Pershing was the first of those in the house to discover the fire. She was aroused by the smoke. She awakened her children and called to Mrs. Pershing. Then she opened the door from her room to the hall. A gust of smoke drove her back and she saw flames in the hallway. She took her children to the stairway, but found it cut off by fire and retreated through her room to the roof of the front porch.

How the Others Escaped.  
The noise of the flames by this time had aroused Lieut. Eugene Santschel, Twenty-first Infantry, Private C. J. Hazlett and another soldier, who broke in doors in the house, but were forced back by the flames. Then Mrs. Boswell, from the porch roof, threw her two children, Philip and James, 3 and 6 years old, to the men below, still calling to Mrs. Pershing, and jumped herself. Her maid previously had jumped and been caught. Mrs. Boswell fell in a flower bed, wrenching her back. She was taken to the Presidio hospital.

Warren Pershing was found unconscious on the floor of his room by Johnson, the Pershing's aged negro servant, who led a rescue party into the house. The boy was revived at the Presidio hospital.

In the corner of the house most burned the rescuers found Mrs. Pershing dead on the floor with her arms across one of the children, who was on the bed. On another bed was another child; the third lay on the floor. The bodies of all were considerably burned.

Fire Started in Dining Room.  
The origin of the fire has not been determined definitely late today. Apparently it started in the dining room on the first floor. It destroyed one corner of the house, burned to the roof and caused it to collapse.

The board of inquiry found that two grates had been burning in the dining room last night. The course of the fire was from the dining room into a large hall and up a stairway to the second floor. Lieut. Boswell, whose wife escaped, is in Georgia on sick leave.

Gen. Pershing, who has had brilliant Army career, is Native Missourian. Brigadier-General Pershing is a native Missourian whose illustrious services in subduing Philippine uprisings led to his promotion by President Roosevelt in 1900 from a Captain to Brigadier-General. He was promoted over the heads of 382 superior officers, after the President had investigated and dismissed charges against him of misconduct in Manila.

Pershing was born at Laclede, Linn County, Mo., in 1854. He was appointed to West Point from Missouri. His marriage in Washington in 1905 to Miss Helen Frances Warren, daughter of Francis E. Warren, United States Senator from Wyoming, was attended by President and Mrs. Roosevelt and almost all of official Washington.

Trunk and Suit Case of Young Millionaire Taken From Railroad Station at Clayton.  
J. D. Wooster Lambert, young millionaire living near Clayton, will be obliged to replenish a portion of his wardrobe when he arrives home from Rye Beach, Mass., because of a raid made by robbers upon the Rock Island station at Clayton last night. One trunk and one suit case belonging to Lambert were taken by the robbers from the baggage room.

The Sheriff's office reported that they had learned the trunk contained: Six suits of clothes, 13 silk shirts, six pairs of shoes, 12 suits of underwear, two hats, one pair golf cuff links.

Nothing is known of the contents of the suit case which had been forwarded with the trunk from Rye Beach.

Robbers Steal Clothing of J. D. Wooster Lambert

Trunk and Suit Case of Young Millionaire Taken From Railroad Station at Clayton.

J. D. Wooster Lambert, young millionaire living near Clayton, will be obliged to replenish a portion of his wardrobe when he arrives home from Rye Beach, Mass., because of a raid made by robbers upon the Rock Island station at Clayton last night. One trunk and one suit case belonging to Lambert were taken by the robbers from the baggage room.

The Sheriff's office reported that they had learned the trunk contained: Six suits of clothes, 13 silk shirts, six pairs of shoes, 12 suits of underwear, two hats, one pair golf cuff links.

Nothing is known of the contents of the suit case which had been forwarded with the trunk from Rye Beach.

Robbers Steal Clothing of J. D. Wooster Lambert

## Captor of Warsaw With Members of Staff After Entry of Bavarian Troops Into City



PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BAVARIA.

## KEEPER OF THE ZOO TRIMS THE TONGUE OF BIG POLAR BEAR

Snowball Had Stuck It Out in Fight With Grizzly and It Was Badly Bitten.

Martin Angermeyer, keeper of the Forest Park zoo, performed a surgical operation on a polar bear's tongue today and lives to tell the story.

Snowball, one of the two big white bears at the zoo, was injured in a fight with Bad Jack, a grizzly, late yesterday afternoon. Though steel bars separated their cages the bears slapped at each other and tried to clinch. The polar bear put his nose between the bars and stuck out his tongue. With a snap the grizzly's teeth seized the protruding tongue. Snowball jerked away and fled to his corner, a thoroughly beaten bear.

The wounded tongue needed surgical attention and Angermeyer made preparations for an operation this morning. From outside the bars he first threw a lasso around Snowball's neck. When the rope had been drawn tight he had several assistants enter the cage and after much maneuvering passed ropes about the bear's legs and body. Two hours were consumed in trussing up Snowball so that he could not move.

The operation itself required only a few minutes. A piece of broomstick was thrust into the bear's mouth to hold its jaws open. Then with a pair of sharp scissors Angermeyer clipped off the lacerated portion of the tongue.

While the lasso was held taut the ropes were then removed. There was no fight left in Snowball after the operation.

While he had his hand in Angermeyer performed another operation and at the same time settled an old grudge this afternoon. He debarked a large red deer at the zoo. This deer is the one which attacked Angermeyer Nov. 9 last and dislocated his shoulder.

Two lassos were thrown over the deer's horns as it stood in a stable. It was then pulled to the door and held there while Angermeyer, standing outside, sawed off its horns.

Free Band Concert Tonight.  
Poepping's Band at Lafayette Park, 7 to 9:30 p. m.

Municipal Movies.  
At Lyon Park, 7:45 to 9:45 p. m.

## CASES KILLED BY NEW "SUPREME COURT SHUFFLE"

Many Appeal Actions Never Heard Because of Failure to Pay Docket Fees.

The "Supreme Court shuffle," which is not a new device, but a device of certain lawyers and professional bondsmen for "chloroforming" cases against their clients, was described today by City Counselor Dues, who lately discovered it.

The "shuffle," according to Dues, consists of appealing to the Supreme Court from a conviction in the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction and then "forgetting" to pay the \$10 fee which is charged for docketing the case. The result of this neglect is that the case is not docketed, and never gets to trial when the court officers fail to check on such cases and see that they are docketed.

Falls to Pay Fee.  
Under the Supreme Court's rules, it is left to the defendant to pay for having his case docketed. As it is to his interest not to have the case docketed, his failure to pay the fee results in the so-called "chloroforming" of the case. The only remedy for this would be a frequent checking up of the cases by the prosecuting authorities. Most of these cases, according to Dues, are appeals from Police Court convictions.

The City Counselor, under the new charter, lately acquired the duty of supervising Police Court prosecutions. This work was formerly done by the City Attorney. Vital W. Garesche was the last person to hold the office of City Attorney.

Dues, who has lately been investigating the methods of the Court of Criminal Correction, said he was leaving that court a few days ago, when he heard two men, one of them known to him as a bondsman, talking. One of them said, "Oh, don't worry about that case. We'll work the Supreme Court shuffle on it."

This set Dues to thinking, and he wrote to the clerk of the Supreme Court, asking him as to the status of cases appealed to the Supreme Court since 1910, to which the city was a party, especially convictions in police courts, which were affirmed in the Court of Criminal Correction.

The reply was that in 48 such cases within the five years, the docketing fee had not been paid, and consequently the cases had not been set for trial.

## "JOHN WILKINSON" CASE ENDS WITH PAYING \$300 FINE

Prisoner, Who Kept Identity Secret, Is Convicted, Settles and Mysteriously Disappears.

The mysterious "John Wilkinson" of 4607 Von Versen avenue (there is no such number), who was arrested Aug. 14 on a charge of annoying two little girls on Arsenal street, near an entrance to Tower Grove Park, was fined \$300 and costs today by Police Judge Hogan. He paid the amount, \$300, and then disappeared in a corridor back of the courtroom, and was not seen to leave the Municipal Courts building by any of the exits of the building. Reporters and others were waiting for him at the different exits.

"Wilkinson's" lawyer, Jones H. Parker, had refused to tell the man's name, and had gravely told reporters that the man intended, if his identity were learned or his picture published, to kill himself. Parker said, some time after the man's disappearance from the courtroom, that he understood his client had put on a Charlie Chaplin mustache and other articles of disguise, and had thus managed to leave the building, unrecognized.

Neatly Attired in Court.  
As he appeared for trial, "Wilkinson" was about 5 feet 8 inches tall, wore a blue suit, a light blue shirt and black tie, and wore glasses. He had no beard, but had a two-days' black growth.

According to his lawyer, another man brought a change of clothes and articles of disguise to him, and he is supposed to have put these on in a room adjoining Judge Hogan's office, which he was seen to enter.

The witnesses against the mysterious man were Miss Bertha Mueller of 2518 Arlington avenue, a teacher. She said she had two pupils, Alice Muske, 9 years old, of 1917 Arlington avenue, and Grace Hill, 11, of 1929 Arlington, in Tower Grove Park Saturday afternoon, Aug. 14. She sent them to a dry goods store on Oak Hill avenue, two blocks south of the park, and when they did not return, she sent another child after them. They soon appeared, and told of having been detained and annoyed on Arsenal street, by a man.

She spoke to a policeman who was passing, and the children pointed to a man who had been with them.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

## FULL SATISFACTION IF ARABIC HAD NO WARNING, BERLIN SAYS

Ambassador Bernstorff Notifies Lansing of Latest Instructions From Germany.

HE SAYS IT MEANS MORE THAN A MERE DISAVOWAL

Ambassador Gerard's Report Said to Confirm Advices That U-Boat Commanders Have Been Instructed Not to Sink Peaceful Merchant Ships Without Warning.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, acting on instructions from Berlin, notified Secretary Lansing today that "full satisfaction" would be given to the United States for the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic.

The Ambassador explained that Germany would make more than a mere disavowal, if it is found the Arabic was sunk without warning.

Count von Bernstorff called at the State Department early and conferred with Secretary Lansing nearly half an hour. It had been suggested that perhaps Germany was ready also to make reparation for the American lost on the Lusitania, but that subject did not come up at today's conference. The disposition of the German embassy is to take up one step at a time.

The Ambassador did not make public the extent of the instructions from Berlin on which he acted, but it was understood they coincided entirely with the statement of the German Chancellor in Associated Press dispatches from Berlin yesterday, expressing the willingness of the German Government to make fullest reparation if it is shown finally that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning.

Crisis Passes Into Realm of Diplomacy.

So far the German Admiralty has received no report from its submarines which were operating in the Arabic's vicinity. Further communications are expected from Berlin to the German Ambassador and to the State Department from Ambassador Gerard, which will advance the negotiations to a point, where attacks on passenger-carrying ships will be definitely discontinued, at least while the subject is under further discussion. The crisis between the two countries now is regarded as having passed into the realm of diplomacy.

The German Ambassador frankly stated after his interview with Mr. Lansing that his instructions embodied the declaration by the Berlin Government that it would give full satisfaction to the American Government. That, he declared, meant much more than a disavowal. Of course, he said, the giving of satisfaction would depend upon the circumstances of the attack on the Arabic. The German Government did not know yet, he said, whether the Arabic was sunk by a German submarine and without warning, but, if investigation proves that to have been the case, Germany will make full reparation.

The Ambassador said he believed the negotiations over the Arabic would be followed by negotiations over the Lusitania, in view of the official statement in Berlin that a submarine policy satisfactory to the United States would be announced. Count von Bernstorff said he did not see the message sent to the State Department by Ambassador Gerard.

It is known, however, that Ambassador Gerard's dispatch agrees with Count von Bernstorff's advice that submarine commanders have been instructed to attack no more peaceful merchant ships without warning.

Chancellor Believed to Have Upper Hand.

The American Government, nevertheless, will press for a clearing up of the entire submarine controversy, before it will consider the Arabic and Lusitania incidents closed. Unofficial word has been conveyed to administration officials that Count von Bernstorff believes the position of the German government will be determined by the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Minister, rather than by the Ministry of Marine, and that stringent efforts will be made to see that submarine commanders follow these instructions.

President Wilson did not hold the usual Friday cabinet meeting today, because the negotiations with Germany were still too incomplete. He plans to remain in Washington, however, until the controversy is cleared up.

It was suggested in diplomatic quarters that, while Germany had avoided making a public announcement of a change in policy, she was now in a position to do so because of the victories of the German arms in Poland. The same sources pointed out that the victories of the German armies aided the Liberal forces in Germany, which have been contending for the views which Count von Bernstorff has been urging on his foreign office.

ARMED BRITISH SHIP HELD IN U. S.

Clearance Refused to Vessel Which Carried Gun as Protection Against Submarines.  
NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 27.—Customs officials here refused to grant clearance papers to the British steamer Waimana, from Marseilles to Buenos Aires, after it was discovered that the steamer carried a four-inch rifle mounted on her main deck, aft.

The Waimana had put into Newport

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Under an informal agreement between the American and British Governments entered into soon after the war began, British vessels leaving ports of the United States are not permitted to carry mounted guns. Officials are not sure that it applies to the Waimana. International law does not make an armed vessel of a merchantman carrying guns for defensive purposes, and the fact that a gun is less than six inches in caliber and is mounted aft has been held to be evidence that it is not carried for an offensive purpose.

LONDON PRESS ON GERMAN ORDER

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Cable dispatches reporting the statement yesterday of Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, to Secretary Lansing, that German submarine commands

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.



ers had been ordered to attack no more merchantmen without warning, are displayed prominently today in the London newspapers. The Westminster Gazette said:

"Count von Bernstorff is speaking with full authority, the American Government can claim to have won a very important victory."

"It is suggested that the American Government will be satisfied if the commanders of German submarines always warn passenger vessels and place their passengers in boats before sinking the vessels," says the Spectator. "We do not believe for a moment that America would consent to this character of satisfying international law and humane customs."

"Imagine placing women and children on small boats 60 miles from land, in a high winter sea and piercing cold, and saying that their safety was provided for! Now we are sure that if Germany means to prevent America from taking action of some kind, she will have to change her policy drastically."

**Body of Mrs. Bruguiere Not Recovered.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Notwithstanding earlier reports to the contrary, the body of Mrs. Josephine L. Bruguiere, one of the two Americans lost when the Arabic was sunk, has not been recovered. It is announced by the White Star Line, nor has the body of Dr. Edmund F. Woods, the other American who perished, been found.

Several days ago the line announced that Mrs. Marion Bruguiere, daughter-in-law of the dead woman, had been recovered. A cablegram stating that her mother-in-law's body had been recovered. This information, it now appears, was erroneous. Only two bodies have been recovered in the continued search, one probably that of a steward and the other that of an unidentified woman.

Careful inquiry now fixes the total number of passengers dead or missing at 11, with 25 members of the crew, the line announces. One of the crew has been found in the hospital at Queenstown, making the total 44 persons.

Ten of the Arabic's survivors, the announcement states, sailed from Liverpool Wednesday for this port aboard the White Star liner Adriatic and 33 others sailed on the American liner St. Paul, which also left Liverpool Wednesday for New York. Both ships are due here Sept. 2.

**Cyprus Sails; Passengers Have No Fear for Safety.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Newspaper reports of the new attitude of Germany regarding submarine warfare caused passengers who sailed for Liverpool today on the White Star liner Cyprus to express the belief that the ship was the safest of any sailing since the beginning of the war.

"The Cyprus was loaded with freight. There were 194 passengers, including a few Americans."

"The liner Baltic arrived at Liverpool at 4 p. m. today, according to a message received here by the White Star Line. The Baltic sailed from New York Aug. 18, carrying a 16,000-ton cargo, much of which consisted of war munitions, and automobile trucks."

**PASSENGER KILLED, CONDUCTOR WOUNDED IN REVOLVER DUEL.**

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27.—A revolver duel between a conductor and a passenger on the Chicago-St. Louis Interurban Railway and a passenger who had been carried past his destination last night resulted in the death of the passenger and the probable fatal wounding of the conductor. The duel was fought on the railway platform here.

James Keesee, a lumber inspector, boarded the car at Chicago and asked Winchester Sanders, the conductor, to put him off at Mount City. Keesee then sat down. The conductor failed to wake Keesee until the car had passed Mount City, and when Keesee refused to pay a return fare the conductor put him off.

Keesee walked to his home in Mount City, procured a revolver, lay in wait for Sanders' car and shot the conductor in the breast. Sanders, though wounded, fired at his assailant. The bullet struck Keesee between the eyes, killing him instantly.

**HOSTILE ENVOYS NEARLY MEET**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Quick work on the part of the head waiter at the Sheraton, prevented the British and German Ambassadors from meeting at luncheon yesterday. Leon comes from Switzerland, which makes him neutral. Hardly had Count von Bernstorff been seated, when Sir Cecil Spring-Rice walked into the dining room.

Leon succeeded in placing the belligerents at opposite ends of the room. Then Leon instructed the two waiters so that the German was finishing when the British was still lingering over the sweets.

**"MAN OF MYSTERY" IS GIVEN \$300 FINE**

Continued From Page One.

man who was walking away. This was "Wilkinson," and the child identified him after he was arrested. The policeman testified to this, and then the girl told her story. Both said the man was the one who had stopped them and talked to them. Grace Hill, it appeared, had hesitated at first to call on him to identify the man, but when told not to be afraid, she had identified him readily and positively.

The man said, on the witness stand, that his arrest was a mistake and that he had been in the park, but not on Arsenal street. He refused to tell his real name and address.

Two charges had been placed against the man, with one of the girls as complainant in each. Judge Hogan ruled that only one of the charges was valid, and fined the man \$300 on one of the charges. The man said he would appeal, but that in the meantime he would rather pay the fine, and be at liberty, than to look for a bondsman.

After the trial Marshal Mohrstadt took unusual precautions to keep newspaper reporters away from "Wilkinson" and even went so far as to admit that he was going to protect the prisoner from being questioned by reporters. The Deputy Marshals kept reporters from using the exit to the corridor long enough to give the man a start on them.

## Field of German Operations in Russia, and the Leaders of Advance in Their Part of the Line



## NEW YORK MAN WORTH \$50,000 STARVES TO DEATH

Lived in Little Room at Weehawken, N. J., for Which He Paid \$1.50 a Week.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Though he had \$50,000 in property, starvation caused the death in the hospital at North Hudson, N. J., of Charles F. White, 63 years old, a member of the real estate firm of White & Kilp of this city. The firm has offices in the Marburg Building, Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.

White had been living for months in a little furnished room at Weehawken, N. J., for which he paid \$1.50 a week. Sunday morning White did not leave his room, and his landlady, who had noticed his growing weakness, went to see him and found him ill. When he became unconscious she sent for an ambulance. He never recovered consciousness. The doctors said he suffered from lack of nourishment. A Weehawken detective learned from papers in White's room of his business connection with Gerard Kilp.

Kilp said he knew almost nothing of the personal affairs of White, though they had been business associates 12 years. However, he knew White possessed \$25,000 in bonds and \$20,000 in real estate. He had shown marked traits of penury, Kilp said. He objected bitterly when his room rent was raised in New York, and went to live in a Mills hotel, going thence to Weehawken.

**WALL HAS STOCK IN FIRM OVERCHARGED IN WATER BILL**

\$70 Error in Favor of City Checked by Men Discharged by Claude

A mistake of \$70 in favor of the city against the Winkler Terra Cotta Co., a stockholder, was checked yesterday by James H. Duroso, one of three men let out for inefficiency by Claude B. Burton, Water Assessor, after competing with him in the Efficiency Board examinations. The men were employed by Collector Koehn in the water rates division.

The meter readings at the terra cotta plant on Manchester road showed a consumption of 70,800 cubic feet of water in the last six months. At a rate of 6 cents per 100 cubic feet the bill should have been \$425, but one of Burton's clerks computed it at \$496.

The discharged clerks also found an error of \$100 in the city's favor in a bill to the Missouri Botanical Garden management. In all 129 inaccurate bills have been turned back by Deputy Collector Owen out of about 1000 that have been examined by the dismissed men.

**MAN HIDES IN SALOON TO ROB IT**

Second Occurrence of Kind in Week at 109 North Broadway.

For the second time in a week a burglar last night hid in the saloon of Alois Parrar, 109 North Broadway, and then ransacked the place after being locked in the building. A week ago \$15 and several bottles of whisky were taken. Last night \$15 and whisky and cigars were taken. Parrar locked the saloon last night. When he opened it this morning he found the back door had been opened from the inside.

## Another Fortress Is Abandoned by Russian Forces

Continued From Page One.

generally known as Hill 971. Once this hill was in the allies' hands, the officer declared, the Turkish communications would have been cut and it was for the possession of the hill that the Russian troops fought so bravely, but fruitlessly.

**Russians Reported Out Into Two Groups East of Kovel.**  
AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 27.—Austrian cavalry has pushed eastward from Kovel and divided the Russian forces into two groups, which are now unable to co-operate with each other, according to advices received from the commanders at the front. The Austrian armies operating north of the Bug have gained ground in the direction of the railway connecting Brest-Litovsk with Minsk. They now hold positions about three miles west of the River Lesna.

**Four German Stations Bombed by Allied Aviators.**  
PARIS, Aug. 27.—French aviators continue their activities against positions of the German army in Eastern France according to the announcement today of the French War Office. German aviators also are taking offensive measures in this territory. French planes have bombed two railroad stations in the Argonne in German possession, and German aviators have thrown down explosives on Clermont-en-Argonne. A French aviator last night bombed at Bronach a plant where the Germans manufacture asphyxiating gases, and this morning a French squadron of airplanes bombed the railroad station at Muehlheim. In the Grand Duchy of Baden, all the French flyers returned unharmed.

Sixty aeroplanes yesterday set forth to the Montfaucon forest where they started several fires. All returned. On the night of the 26th the allied aviators dropped 12 bombs on the Noyen station. The War Office stated added: "In the Vosges to the north of Sondernach we have straightened our front and accelerated our installation on the mountain top between Sondernach and Landersbach. This we did by taking possession of several German trenches. A counter attack on the part of the enemy was completely repulsed."

**British Lose 800 Officers in 5 Days on Gallipoli Peninsula.**

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The severity of the recent fighting on Gallipoli Peninsula is shown by the fact that in the last eight days there have been nearly 800 casualties among the officers of the British forces, the Australians and New Zealanders bearing the brunt of the losses. The casualty list issued yesterday contained the names of 122 officers and 1250 men.

**22 British Ships Sunk in the Week Ending Aug. 25.**

LONDON, Aug. 27.—During the week ending Aug. 25, 19 British merchant vessels with a total tonnage of 76,000, and three fishing vessels, were destroyed by submarines or mines. The week was one of the most successful German underwater craft have had since the beginning of the war. Fourteen steamers with a total gross tonnage of 47,685 were sunk by German submarines Aug. 19 and 20. The largest was the Arabic. Ten of the vessels were British and four neutral.

The sinking of the British steamer Palgrave was reported today. Her crew was saved.

## 25,000 MINERS JOIN NEW STRIKE IN WELSH FIELD

Men, Dissatisfied With Arbitration Award, Demand That Lloyd-George Fulfill Promises.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Reports from the South Wales coal fields this afternoon stated that 25,000 miners already have joined the new strike. The recurrence of labor troubles is due to growing dissatisfaction with the award of Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, who acted as arbitrator in the recent strike. The situation was strained further when the miners learned that Runciman had declined to see a deputation representing them.

The miners charge Runciman with going behind the arrangement made by David Lloyd-George and demand that Lloyd-George make good his promises to them.

The mine owners' federation sent an urgent request to the strikers today to return to work at once. The executive council of the miners' organization adopted a resolution today condemning the new strike as unauthorized and urging the men to remain at work pending further negotiations.

A deputation representing the council is on its way to London in an attempt to overcome Runciman's objection to reopening the matter.

Dispatches from Cardiff at the time the strike was settled last month said that the terms accepted by the miners as a result of Lloyd-George's trip to Wales provided for a substantial increase in wages and other concessions to the strikers, which were considered by them as tantamount to an admission of their claims on nearly all the outstanding points. Lloyd-George won the men over not only by promising concessions, but by emphasizing the fact that uninterrupted operation of the coal mines was highly essential to the conduct of the war.

Runciman's award contained wage concessions, but rejected a number of demands relating to working conditions, hours of labor and arbitration arrangements.

**Men's 5c and 10c Fall Hats, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.**

**12-INCH MORTARS FIRED IN PRACTICE AT FORT TOTTEN**

700-Pound Projectiles Hurlled at Tilt Flat Far Out at Sea From New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Scream of shells and roar of cannon rolled over Long Island Sound yesterday. The 12-inch mortars at Fort Totten, which were the northern entrance to New York Harbor, sent 700-pound projectiles at a moving target 13,000 yards off shore. In an observatory on Sands Point, six miles away, an officer sighted the mortars by telephone.

The fire was at a triangular sail on a bobbing float at the end of a 500-yard hawser let out by a tug. The target was 30 feet high and 30 feet wide at the base. With searchlights playing on the tiny float, the firing was repeated last night. Hits scored will not be announced, it was said, for several days.

## WOMAN CHARGED WITH POISONING WEALTHY WIDOW

Kentucky Defendant Says She Is Daughter-in-Law of "Former Governor of Illinois."

By Associated Press.  
CINCINNATI, Ky., Aug. 27.—The case of Mrs. Mammie Hammon, who claims to be the daughter-in-law of "Former Governor" H. C. Hammon of Illinois and who is charged in an indictment found by the Breathitt County grand jury yesterday with having poisoned Mrs. Polly Davis, a wealthy widow of this county, was set today for hearing next Monday. Mrs. Davis died recently under peculiar circumstances and is alleged to have told Mrs. Hammon, who was closely associated with her, that her property was not to be appropriated by relatives, but that she was making a will, leaving her property to charity.

Mrs. Hammon, besides being indicted on the charge of murder, also is indicted on a charge of having forged Mrs. Davis' name to a will which purported to leave the dead woman's property to charity.

Mrs. Hammon's present home is at Fayetteville, Ark., where she lived with her mother, Mrs. M. C. Coleman. Mrs. Hammon is the widow of H. V. Hammon. Mrs. Clara Meyers of Charleston, W. Va., is also being held by the grand jury in connection with the case.

**Nobody Named Hammon on List of Illinois Governors.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The woman giving the name "Mrs. Mammie Hammon" who charged with poisoning at Jackson, Ky., could not be identified here today. Illinois never had a Governor named Hammon.

**BEARDED FARMER'S KISS HAS NO APPARENT EFFECT ON BRYAN**

Says He Is Gratiified German's Action Is Important Enough for Mention.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—W. J. Bryan, former Secretary of State, passed through here today on his way to Chattanooga en route to Hilden, Germany. He had just come from Chattanooga engagements in McPherson and Great Bend, Kan.

He was apparently none the worse for his experience at Kingman, Kan., where a German farmer, with whiskers, kissed him yesterday. Bryan said: "I am very much gratified that something of sufficient importance has occurred to justify mention in the newspapers. I have nothing further to say in regard to being kissed."

Regarding the controversy growing out of Theodore Roosevelt's speech at the military training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., he said: "I am glad to notice that Secretary Garrison is disposed to restrict the camps to the work for which they were established. I am not so much concerned as to the identity of the Progressive party candidate as I am to see the party maintain its organization and name a candidate," he said. "Victor Murdock is a strong man, and it is not surprising he should attract another strong man like Hiram Johnson. Why wouldn't Johnson and Murdock be a good ticket?"

**GEN. CARRANZA TO MOVE TO MEXICO CITY ON SUNDAY**

Last of Departments Will Be Removed Then—May Be Moved to Obtain Recognition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Gen. Carranza will move his capital to Mexico City Sunday. All the departments of his Government except the office of Foreign Affairs and Interior already have been moved and the remaining departments will go with Gen. Carranza himself.

President Wilson's appeal to the Mexicans for peace, specially referred to Mexico City as the place where the capital of any Government applying for recognition must be established.

Carranza's move was regarded in Latin circles as one of the steps in his effort to obtain recognition by the United States. Carranza's reply to the Pan-American peace appeal had not reached here today.

Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz has cabled the State Department a communication from Jesus Acuna, Gen. Carranza's Foreign Minister, asking that he inquire whether Secretary Lansing and the Latin American diplomats acted in their official or private capacities in addressing the recent appeal to Mexican leaders for a peace conference.

**PREACHER DRIVES JITNEY BUS**

Upper Altan Pastor Finds It a Profitable Side Line.

The Rev. T. H. Williams of Upper Altan preaches in the Baptist pulpits at Palmira and Fidelity on Sundays and drives a jitney bus between Altan and Upper Altan on week days.

He says he finds many incidents during his jitney trips that are serviceable in his sermons. He has applied for a chauffeur's license and intends to stay in the jitney business all winter. He finds it is a profitable side line.

**TRAIN THROWS KING GUSTAVE**

He Falls to Platform When Engine Starts With King.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 27.—King Gustav had a narrow escape from serious injury yesterday at Jerna. As he was entering his car to proceed to Stockholm, the train started with a sudden jerk, throwing him down. His foot was jammed between the car and the track, and he fell heavily. He was picked up and assisted into his car. Except for slight lameness he is little the worse for the accident.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news gathered by the Associated Press.

## HAITI IS GIVEN TILL SEPT. 17 TO CONSIDER TREATY

U. S. Marines to Occupy Principal Cities in Meantime to Prevent Outbreaks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—State Department officials announced today that there was every indication that the financial protectorate convention with Haiti would be ratified by the Haitian Congress within a few days. The statement was made upon advices received from American Charge d'Affaires Davis at Port au Prince.

Haiti has been given until Sept. 17 to act upon the proposed treaty. In the meantime the American marines will continue to occupy the principal cities of the island to prevent a recurrence of anarchy.

Charge Davis of the American legation at Port au Prince had asked that the treaty draft be approved not later than last night, when Congress was scheduled to adjourn. The Haitians protested against limiting their debate on the proposal and the Charge reported that when they arranged to extend the session of Congress until Sept. 17 he did not press for immediate action.

Before the proposed convention can become effective it must be ratified by the United States Senate. The executive departments have arranged, however, to resort to a modus vivendi or temporary working arrangement as soon as the Haitian Congress accepts the draft now before it.

Some of the Haitian customs houses already have been taken over by Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the naval forces, and supervision of the others will be assumed when the time comes. Then American officers will set apart portions of the revenue received for the expenses of the island government, reserve sufficient to meet interest on the foreign debt and see that any remainder is expended on public works or retained in the treasury.

If this arrangement works satisfactorily, officials believe there will be no difficulty in securing prompt ratification of the formal treaty when Congress meets in December.

The customs house at Port de Paix, Haiti, has been occupied by American marines from the gunboat Nashville which arrived there yesterday.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the navy discussed the Haitian situation briefly today with President Wilson.

**ONLY 41 PERSONS IN U. S. HAVE INCOMES OF MILLION OR MORE**

Receipts Under Tax Law for Year \$45,000,000 Less Than Estimated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The greatest total of internal revenue receipts in the history of the Government, with income tax from individuals, nevertheless \$42,000,000 under the amount estimated by the framers of the income tax law when it was enacted, were recorded in the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue today.

The total receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, including the corporation and individual income taxes, reached \$45,000,000, against \$38,000,000 for the previous year.

Corporations paid in \$30,144,539 and individuals \$14,046,166, a total of \$30,190,695. This is an increase of \$8,809,450 over the previous year, which, however, embraced only 10 months. The returns approximate the estimates made last year by the Internal Revenue Bureau, which figured the 1915 revenue at \$40,000,000 each from corporation and individual tax.

The Capitol it was explained that, while the framers of the law figured that there were at least 100 people in the United States with incomes of \$1,000,000 or more, there were only 41 having such incomes.

**INTERURBAN CAR PASSES OVER BOY AND ONLY SCRATCHES HIM**

Passengers Find Child Sitting in Middle of Track Whimpering and Rubbing His Forehead.

The 2-year-old boy of Edward Buehler of Stallings, Ill., was playing on the tracks of the Illinois Traction system yesterday afternoon. There was a curve in the track a few feet away and the motorman of an interurban express car did not see the child until too late to stop.

When the motorman brought the car to a stop within another 20 feet, the passengers ran out expecting to find the child dead. Instead, they found the little fellow sitting squarely in the middle of the track, whimpering and rubbing his forehead, where he had been scratched.

**HAIR AND SCALP NEED DAILY CARE**

If you value the appearance of your hair you should treat your scalp as often and well as you brush your teeth and rub into the scalp pores twice daily a little Parisian Sage. This treatment is not a mere "hair tonic." It is bottled especially for the hair roots and it is simply wonderful what an improvement its use for even a week will make in the appearance of anyone's hair. It never injures, is delightfully cool and pleasant to the scalp and takes out the dull, lifeless look in the hair, making it soft, fluffy, glossy and beautiful. Two or three applications remove every trace of dandruff, and daily use will prevent its return. Sold by Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., and leading druggists everywhere.

**PARISIAN SAGE FOR HAIR AND SCALP**

—ADV.

## Clothing for Use of German Forces Next Winter Already on Hand

BERLIN, Aug. 27, by wireless to Sayville.—The Overseas News Agency says: "The army and navy departments announce that a sufficient supply of woolen garments, shawls, underwear, socks, gloves, for coats and ear protectors for all requirements of the winter campaign has been provided."

"At a meeting of the budget committee of the Reichstag, all parties, including the Socialists, heartily applauded the achievements of the various war organizations."

## ZEPPELINS SAID TO HAVE TAKEN SHELL MACHINES TO TURKS

Traveled at Night Across Serbia and Bulgaria, It Is Related in Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 27.—Among the interesting but unconfirmed reports reaching Amsterdam from Germany is one to the effect that German Zeppelins have been employed to relieve the Turkish shell shortage by carrying 100 tons of rifle machinery used in the manufacture of shells from the Austrian front across Serbia and Bulgaria to Turkey.

The Zeppelins traveled by night to escape detection by the Bulgarian border patrols and protests against violation of Bulgarian territory. Each of the dirigibles carried from three to four tons of machinery for the Turkish armament works.

Advices received here said that nearly a dozen of Count Zeppelin's largest dirigibles were used on the 280 flights from the Austrian to the Turkish border.

Their use for this purpose, it was stated, accounted for the Zeppelins' inactivity during the early part of the summer.

**REICHSTAG HAS FIRST MILITARY DEBATE SINCE WAR BEGAN**

Member Refers to Allies' Trouble With Army Administrations—No Reason to Criticize Ours," He Says.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 27.—The Reichstag yesterday indulged in a military debate for the first time since the war began. Only one member of the chamber, Daniel Stuecklen, voiced any criticisms of the Government, and these were of a minor character.

Stuecklen stated the strategic genius of the leaders and the bravery of the troops. He suggested more frequent furloughs and increased rations allowances for convalescent soldiers.

"May the day soon come," Herr Stuecklen said in concluding, "when the murderous war will cease. \* \* \* While the Parliaments of hostile states are continually and severely attacking their army administrations, we have no cause to criticize ours."

**FREE Tomorrow**

A Deck of American Bank Note Co.'s Playing Cards (Regularly sold for 25 cts.) with every purchase amounting to \$1.00 or over.

**"YOUR DEAL"**

UNITED CIGAR STORES

CIGARS

FOR HAIR AND SCALP

UNITED CIGAR STORES

CIGARS

FOR HAIR AND SCALP

UNITED CIGAR STORES

CIGARS

FOR HAIR AND SCALP

UNITED CIGAR STORES

CIGARS

FOR HAIR AND SCALP

UNITED CIGAR STORES

CIGARS

FOR HAIR AND SCALP



## DAUES TO INQUIRE INTO DISMISSAL OF APPEAL CASES

Says Judge Clark Is Wrong in Asserting Police Courts Assess Too Many Fines.

### SUBPENA SERVICE LAX

Investigation Also to Be Made Into Methods of Notifying Policemen to Appear.

City Counselor Daves said today that he would begin, within a few days, an inquiry to determine why so few cases of persons fined in the city police courts are upheld on appeal to Judge Clark of the Court of Criminal Correction. The new charter placed on Daves the supervision over police court prosecutions, which were formerly in the hands of the City Attorney, an independent official.

Judge Clark says the police judges, particularly Judge Hogan, fine too many persons. The records, as printed yesterday, show that in 296 appeal cases which were disposed of in Judge Clark's court between May 3 and Aug. 7 only 21 fines were affirmed.

The records of Judge Clark's court show that of the 21 fines which were affirmed only nine were paid. The record also showed that 33 cases failed for want of prosecution, and inquiry has shown that most of these missing witnesses were policemen.

Daves intends to find out whether these policemen are properly summoned by the Deputy Sheriffs who are supposed to serve them with subpoenas. If they are properly served he intends to make policemen appear in court or to place charges against them; and if they are not properly served, he intends to demand better work from the Sheriff's office force.

Subpenas Left at Police Stations. The practice of the Sheriff's office, said to be based on an old-time understanding with the police, is to leave the subpoenas at police stations. Until a few months ago the subpoenas were taken to police headquarters and distributed among the stations by police messengers, but now deputies are sent to the stations with them.

Sheriff Dickmann told a Post-Dispatch reporter today that the deputies tried to get to the police stations at roll call to obtain personal service on as many of the policemen as possible, and for those not personally served, the subpoenas were left at the station. The Sheriff's office is allowed, by law, a fee of 50 cents for personal service, and 25 cents for service by leaving the subpoena with them.

A case pointed out by Judge Clark, as showing what he considered a tendency on Judge Hogan's part in inflicting excessive fines, was that of a man charged with carrying a knife, who was fined \$500. Clark's comment was that, if the offense deserved such a fine, it should not have been in police court at all.

Claims Fine Was Deserved. Judge Hogan's reply is, that the offense did deserve a \$500 fine, and that it was not his fault that the case was not prosecuted as a felony. "It was proven," Judge Hogan said, "that the man drove out Delmar boulevard at 30 miles an hour, and crossed Vandeventer avenue, a busy street, at that speed. He struck a boy who was crossing Vandeventer avenue. Fortunately, the boy was not seriously hurt, though he was so bruised that he was sent to the city hospital. The man did not stop after he hit the boy, and he would have escaped if a motorcycle policeman had not pursued him."

"Under those circumstances, a charge of felonious flight, a penitentiary offense, should have been made. But it proved that the boy, who had been paid for his injuries, did not sue. The evidence was clear, and I do not see how any Judge could have done less than to impose a high fine for such a flagrant offense."

"I am not trying to make a record in levying and collecting fines," he said, "but Judge Clark is mistaken in thinking that I have changed my policy since he made complaint a while ago, about the fines in my court. I am imposing fines as I did before, but lately an arrangement has been made by which fines can be paid on the installment plan, under the supervision of the parole officer, and this has the effect of lessening appeals."

"Not Outsteering Judge Clark." "In saying these things I don't wish to be understood as criticizing Judge Clark, or entering into a controversy with him. But I remember a case in which I imposed a fine on a member of the Griesedieck family for speeding at 30 miles an hour on Grand avenue. He appealed and when the case came before Judge Clark the Judge simply said he did not believe the policeman's testimony, and that Mr. Griesedieck was a good citizen, and discharged him. I happened to be in court and heard this. But, as I said, it is not my business to criticize Judge Clark."

Such Orders to Appear in Texas. AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 27.—August A. Bush of St. Louis, president of the American Brewing Association, has been ordered produced as a witness in a September hearing of the State anti-trust suit against several Texas breweries.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news authorized by the Associated Press.

## Won't Pay \$500 to Have Wife's Appendix Removed

Oliver P. Langan Is Sued by Dr. George Gellhorn.

Five hundred dollars is named as "a reasonable fee" for an appendicitis operation, in a suit filed yesterday in Clay County by Dr. George Gellhorn of 208 McPherson avenue against Oliver P. Langan and Mrs. Langan of 236 Oakwood avenue, Webster Groves. Dr. Gellhorn, who operated successfully on Mrs. Langan a year ago, sued the Langans for \$500 and interest, having received \$100.

Dr. Gellhorn, who is a son-in-law of the late Dr. W. E. Fischel, states in his petition that he operated on Mrs. Langan at St. Luke's Hospital, and visited her at the hospital 23 times. He says he rendered his bill for \$500 Oct. 4 last, and that June 18 he received \$100. He asks an execution against real estate owned by the Langans, and mentions two lots on Oakwood avenue belonging to Mrs. Langan.

Langan is president of the Langan Bros. Furniture and Carpet Co. He said, regarding the suit, that he considered the bill at least twice as large as it should be and that he offered \$150 in addition to the \$100 he had paid, but that the offer was declined by Dr. Gellhorn. He said friends in his circumstances had paid \$250 for such operations.



MRS. OLIVER P. LANGAN.

## WATER AND LIGHT PROFIT IN COUNTY OF TEN PER CENT

Public Service Commission Accountants Report on the West St. Louis Company.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch. JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 27.—Engineers and accountants for the Public Service Commission filed valuations of the property of the West St. Louis Water and Light Co. today, in which they list the property at nearly \$1,000,000 less than the capital which the company contends it is entitled to return.

The engineers for the commission found the property actually used in operation to be worth \$1,400,000. The reproduction cost of the same property they estimate at \$1,678,853. The total property, including that not used in actual operation, the engineers valued at \$1,400,138, and the cost of reproduction at \$1,622,666.

Company's Statement. The company filed with the commission a statement, showing that it "is entitled to return" on \$2,254,422. Of this amount the physical value is listed at \$1,847,090.71. The balance consists of items listed as promoters' reward, legal expenses, interest on funds used in development and similar expenses commonly known as "going values."

The books of the company show that the total income for 1914 was \$303,183.67. The direct expenses were \$35,378.46 and officers' salaries amounted to \$3000, making a total expense of \$71,578.46. This leaves a net earning for 1914 of \$221,605.21, or a relative profit of nearly 10 per cent, based on the valuation fixed by the engineers for the commission.

J. M. MoShane listed the physical valuation of the property at \$1,223,225.29 on figures taken from the company's own books. The Commission ordered its experts to make a valuation of the company's property after the case had been filed by several hundred citizens of towns in St. Louis County that the rates of the company were excessive and discriminatory.

Police Headquarters Clerk Weds. John Blong, a clerk at police headquarters, was married in Belleville, Ill., yesterday. The two were schoolmates. Miss Wolf came to St. Louis last week to visit friends and Blong proposed. They will spend their honeymoon at Atlantic City as soon as Blong can arrange for a furlough.

Not Outsteering Judge Clark. "In saying these things I don't wish to be understood as criticizing Judge Clark, or entering into a controversy with him. But I remember a case in which I imposed a fine on a member of the Griesedieck family for speeding at 30 miles an hour on Grand avenue. He appealed and when the case came before Judge Clark the Judge simply said he did not believe the policeman's testimony, and that Mr. Griesedieck was a good citizen, and discharged him. I happened to be in court and heard this. But, as I said, it is not my business to criticize Judge Clark."

Such Orders to Appear in Texas. AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 27.—August A. Bush of St. Louis, president of the American Brewing Association, has been ordered produced as a witness in a September hearing of the State anti-trust suit against several Texas breweries.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news authorized by the Associated Press.

## MOTIVE IN MURDER OF GARY PASTOR STILL A MYSTERY

His Pro-German Utterances Still Being Considered as a Possible Cause of His Death.

GARY, Ind., Aug. 27.—One man is under arrest and several others are detained for examination by the police today in an effort to apprehend the murderers of the Rev. Edmund Kayser of Toleston. The names of the men were withheld and Chief of Police Heintz refused to disclose the nature of the evidence against them. He admitted he had not discovered whether the clergyman was killed because of pro-German utterances or for other acts by which he incurred the enmity of some of his neighbors.

Elmer Leroy, an Englishman, who is said to have denounced the Rev. Mr. Kayser in his church several weeks ago, was taken into custody, but later released. A trunk which it is thought may contain proof of a plot to assassinate the minister was taken to the police station this morning.

The pastor's multitudinous activities have led the investigators in many directions. Some disclosures tend to strengthen the theory that the clergyman was shot as a result of a political conspiracy. Other evidence indicates that enemies, the result of financial dealings, were of sufficient virulence to have led to the crime.

Discarded Arms Explored. Relief that the pastor was slain for his pro-German utterances and activities was considered by some to be given strength by the statement of a Gary woman that she was in the pastor's home an hour before he was killed and at that time overheard a conversation between Kayser and a prominent Gary attorney. The woman says Kayser and the lawyer were discussing plans to furnish arms to the German army.

The conversation was carried on in German, she said. George Schneider, a member of the Gary Saxons, who was questioned by Chief Heintz, was released from custody after he had told his story and it had been verified. Schneider and Kayser were said to have been unfriendly and Chief Heintz decided to examine Schneider when word reached him that the latter bore signs of having been in a fight, which later turned out to be the night prior to the murder.

Land Deals Theory Eliminated. Investigation today tended to discount the theory that Kayser was slain as the result of trouble growing out of land deals. Nothing could be found to bear out this supposition. Although the police still were working on the theory that a woman was involved in the killing, the one who first was pointed to as a principal figure in Kayser's affairs has apparently eliminated herself from consideration.

Paul J. Tomanczy, a lawyer, told Chief of Police Heintz that just prior to the killing, the one who first was pointed to as a principal figure in Kayser's affairs had completed arrangements for a Gary branch of an arms embargo organization. It was planned, the lawyer said, to open the campaign with a series of lectures by Miss Ray Beveridge, granddaughter of Governor Beveridge of Illinois. Miss Beveridge has been active in opposing the shipments of munitions of war to the allies.

Officer Who Fired Revolver in Barracks Put in Hospital. Lieut. Alexander W. Cleary, Charged With Mistreating Wife, Has Been Put in Hospital by Court Martial. Lieut. Alexander W. Cleary of the Thirtieth United States Infantry, who has been at Jefferson Barracks for a month undergoing trial by court-martial, is now in the Barracks Hospital under observation, according to Col. John H. Beason, commander of the post. The lieutenant was confined after he had fired several shots in his room in the officers' quarters at 11 o'clock last night. Col. Beason told a reporter that it was believed Lieut. Cleary was not quite himself when the shots were fired, and it was thought best to place him under the care of physicians to determine his mental condition.

Lieut. Cleary is under charges preferred by his father-in-law, Col. Charles H. Muir, who alleged he was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer. The charges declare he mistreated his wife. The testimony in the case was concluded Thursday.

Mrs. Cleary, who alleged cruelty and nonsupport, got a divorce from her husband last January.

Not Outsteering Judge Clark. "In saying these things I don't wish to be understood as criticizing Judge Clark, or entering into a controversy with him. But I remember a case in which I imposed a fine on a member of the Griesedieck family for speeding at 30 miles an hour on Grand avenue. He appealed and when the case came before Judge Clark the Judge simply said he did not believe the policeman's testimony, and that Mr. Griesedieck was a good citizen, and discharged him. I happened to be in court and heard this. But, as I said, it is not my business to criticize Judge Clark."

Such Orders to Appear in Texas. AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 27.—August A. Bush of St. Louis, president of the American Brewing Association, has been ordered produced as a witness in a September hearing of the State anti-trust suit against several Texas breweries.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news authorized by the Associated Press.

Not Outsteering Judge Clark. "In saying these things I don't wish to be understood as criticizing Judge Clark, or entering into a controversy with him. But I remember a case in which I imposed a fine on a member of the Griesedieck family for speeding at 30 miles an hour on Grand avenue. He appealed and when the case came before Judge Clark the Judge simply said he did not believe the policeman's testimony, and that Mr. Griesedieck was a good citizen, and discharged him. I happened to be in court and heard this. But, as I said, it is not my business to criticize Judge Clark."

Such Orders to Appear in Texas. AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 27.—August A. Bush of St. Louis, president of the American Brewing Association, has been ordered produced as a witness in a September hearing of the State anti-trust suit against several Texas breweries.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news authorized by the Associated Press.

Not Outsteering Judge Clark. "In saying these things I don't wish to be understood as criticizing Judge Clark, or entering into a controversy with him. But I remember a case in which I imposed a fine on a member of the Griesedieck family for speeding at 30 miles an hour on Grand avenue. He appealed and when the case came before Judge Clark the Judge simply said he did not believe the policeman's testimony, and that Mr. Griesedieck was a good citizen, and discharged him. I happened to be in court and heard this. But, as I said, it is not my business to criticize Judge Clark."

Such Orders to Appear in Texas. AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 27.—August A. Bush of St. Louis, president of the American Brewing Association, has been ordered produced as a witness in a September hearing of the State anti-trust suit against several Texas breweries.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news authorized by the Associated Press.

Not Outsteering Judge Clark. "In saying these things I don't wish to be understood as criticizing Judge Clark, or entering into a controversy with him. But I remember a case in which I imposed a fine on a member of the Griesedieck family for speeding at 30 miles an hour on Grand avenue. He appealed and when the case came before Judge Clark the Judge simply said he did not believe the policeman's testimony, and that Mr. Griesedieck was a good citizen, and discharged him. I happened to be in court and heard this. But, as I said, it is not my business to criticize Judge Clark."

Such Orders to Appear in Texas. AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 27.—August A. Bush of St. Louis, president of the American Brewing Association, has been ordered produced as a witness in a September hearing of the State anti-trust suit against several Texas breweries.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news authorized by the Associated Press.

## BISHOP SHOT BY PRIEST WHO HAD SOUGHT PASTORATE

Rejected Applicant Seriously Wounds the Rt. Rev. Patrick Heffron of Winona, Minn.

WINONA, Minn., Aug. 27.—Rt. Rev. Patrick R. Heffron, Bishop of the Winona Roman Catholic diocese, was shot and seriously wounded today by the Rev. Father L. M. Lesches, a priest, for whom the Bishop had refused to procure an appointment.

The Bishop was shot once in the chest and once in the hip. Physicians said he would recover unless complications set in. Father Lesches was arrested.

The shooting occurred in the private chapel of St. Mary's College where the Bishop was celebrating mass. Father Lesches entered and fired twice at him with a revolver. The priest then returned to his room at St. Mary's College and locked himself in. He was arrested soon afterward by Sheriff Parr, who forced entrance at the point of a revolver.

Father Lesches had been spending the last week at St. Mary's College, diocesan headquarters here, seeking an appointment from Bishop Heffron. Father Lesches is 46 years old, of French birth and came to this country in 1893. He had been located previously at Mankato, Rochester and Wabasha, Minn.

He had not been assigned to regular work in the priesthood for several years, but visited among his fellow priests and assisted them at times in reading mass and other duties.

At the jail he admitted he shot the Bishop because he had yesterday refused to assign him to work. After the shooting the Bishop went into the hall of the college and with the assistance of priests was able to walk to his residence.

Men's 35 and 36 Fall Hats, St. S. E. Cor. 7th and Pine, Fullerton Bldg. EVEN JEWELERS WON'T INDOORSE THE WRIST WATCH FOR MEN

Effort at Convention to Remove "Faint of Heart" Falls. St. Louis, Aug. 27.—There was no response to a hurry call for Will Irwin and Irwin S. Cobb, foremost defenders of the wrist watch, to rush to its support at the convention of the American National Jewelers' Association here today. Neither Irwin, who spends much of his time these days crossing the Atlantic to the European battlefields and coming back, nor Cobb, whose shy and self-effacing nature is proverbial, could be found.

The wrist watch failed of official indorsement. Second Vice President G. F. Mannheim of Chicago offered a resolution exonerating the wrist watch from the "faint of heartiness." He said the amount of publicity given the use of the watch by correspondents and others in the field made such a resolution proper. Louis Ebeling of St. Louis opposed him.

The wrist watch will never be a timepiece, said Ebeling. There was no action on the resolution.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news authorized by the Associated Press.

Not Outsteering Judge Clark. "In saying these things I don't wish to be understood as criticizing Judge Clark, or entering into a controversy with him. But I remember a case in which I imposed a fine on a member of the Griesedieck family for speeding at 30 miles an hour on Grand avenue. He appealed and when the case came before Judge Clark the Judge simply said he did not believe the policeman's testimony, and that Mr. Griesedieck was a good citizen, and discharged him. I happened to be in court and heard this. But, as I said, it is not my business to criticize Judge Clark."

Such Orders to Appear in Texas. AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 27.—August A. Bush of St. Louis, president of the American Brewing Association, has been ordered produced as a witness in a September hearing of the State anti-trust suit against several Texas breweries.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news authorized by the Associated Press.

Not Outsteering Judge Clark. "In saying these things I don't wish to be understood as criticizing Judge Clark, or entering into a controversy with him. But I remember a case in which I imposed a fine on a member of the Griesedieck family for speeding at 30 miles an hour on Grand avenue. He appealed and when the case came before Judge Clark the Judge simply said he did not believe the policeman's testimony, and that Mr. Griesedieck was a good citizen, and discharged him. I happened to be in court and heard this. But, as I said, it is not my business to criticize Judge Clark."

Such Orders to Appear in Texas. AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 27.—August A. Bush of St. Louis, president of the American Brewing Association, has been ordered produced as a witness in a September hearing of the State anti-trust suit against several Texas breweries.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news authorized by the Associated Press.

Not Outsteering Judge Clark. "In saying these things I don't wish to be understood as criticizing Judge Clark, or entering into a controversy with him. But I remember a case in which I imposed a fine on a member of the Griesedieck family for speeding at 30 miles an hour on Grand avenue. He appealed and when the case came before Judge Clark the Judge simply said he did not believe the policeman's testimony, and that Mr. Griesedieck was a good citizen, and discharged him. I happened to be in court and heard this. But, as I said, it is not my business to criticize Judge Clark."

Such Orders to Appear in Texas. AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 27.—August A. Bush of St. Louis, president of the American Brewing Association, has been ordered produced as a witness in a September hearing of the State anti-trust suit against several Texas breweries.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news authorized by the Associated Press.

Not Outsteering Judge Clark. "In saying these things I don't wish to be understood as criticizing Judge Clark, or entering into a controversy with him. But I remember a case in which I imposed a fine on a member of the Griesedieck family for speeding at 30 miles an hour on Grand avenue. He appealed and when the case came before Judge Clark the Judge simply said he did not believe the policeman's testimony, and that Mr. Griesedieck was a good citizen, and discharged him. I happened to be in court and heard this. But, as I said, it is not my business to criticize Judge Clark."

Such Orders to Appear in Texas. AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 27.—August A. Bush of St. Louis, president of the American Brewing Association, has been ordered produced as a witness in a September hearing of the State anti-trust suit against several Texas breweries.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news authorized by the Associated Press.

## Baby Born in Flooded Home Weighs 21 Pounds



BABY CARROLL.

She Has Gained 10 Pounds in Week and Physical Condition Is Perfect.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Carroll of 2541 Beacon street are parents of a 21-pound baby girl who arrived at their home last Friday.

Since her birth the baby has gained 10 pounds. She tipped the scales at 31 pounds yesterday just after a Post-Dispatch photographer took her picture at the Carroll home.

Mrs. E. E. Trautman of 2668 Plover avenue, who attended Mrs. Carroll, said the baby's physical condition is perfect. The baby is 21 inches long, 15 inches about the waist, and the

circumference of the head is 15 inches.

This was the tenth child born to Mrs. Carroll. Five of the first nine are still living. Their ages range from 7 to 19 years. All the other children, when born, were of normal weight. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll have been married 27 years. She is 41 years old. The mother and father weigh more than 150 pounds each. Carroll is a blacksmith.

The baby was born during the seven-inch rainfall which flooded several parts of St. Louis. Mrs. Trautman, who called to the Carroll home, had to wade in flood waters more than a half mile to get to the home. She found a window broken and the roof leaking. Water was ankle deep on the floor.

Scolded Because Supper Was Late, Girl Cuts Throat. Frances Wolff, 15, Tried to Kill Herself, but Injuries Are Only Superficial.

Frances Wolff, 15 years old, of 1437 North Twentieth street, who cut her throat and wrists with a razor last night at her home, told physicians at the city hospital today that she wanted to kill herself because her father had reprimanded her for not having supper prepared for him on time. Her injuries are superficial and she will be sent home tomorrow.

In the afternoon, she said, she had visited her sister, Mrs. Agnes Farrar of 630 Mitchell avenue, and while there had gone to see the effect of the flood. She arrived home too late to have her father's supper ready for him when he returned from work.

Since her mother's death the girl has been keeping house for her father, Frank Wolff, and two sister and two brothers.

\$10,000 Suit Over Auto Death. Suit for \$10,000 damages was filed today by Mrs. Mary Zacher against Jacob Michel, a grocer, 1803 Lafayette avenue. It is alleged that the plaintiff's husband, Frank, was killed July 19 by an automobile owned by Michel.

Grand Avenue Cars Collide; Two Women and a Boy Hurt. Mrs. Mary Knolle Suffers Two Fractured Ribs—Street Just Sprinkled and Car Wheels Sifted.

In a rear-end collision between cars on the Grand avenue line at Grand avenue and Olive street at 8:30 a. m. today two women and a boy were injured. One car had stopped to take on passengers and the other bumped into it. The street had just been sprinkled and the wheels of the second car slid after the brakes had been applied.

Mrs. Mary Knolle of 3221 Magazine street was thrown against a seat and two ribs were fractured. Mrs. Lizzie Ritchey of 131 Bellfontaine road and Herman Rankin, 30 years old, of 1135 High street, were bruised. All of the injured went to their homes.

Liquid Shipments by Parcel Post. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Postmaster General Burleson has concluded negotiations which permit shipment of liquids, oils or articles easily liquefiable in parcel post to the Bahamas, British Honduras, Costa Rica, Curacao, Danish West Indies, Jamaica, Newfoundland and Trinidad. Heretofore such articles have been admitted to international parcel post only between the United States and Austria, Brazil, Germany, Great Britain and Norway.

Enlistment Ruling for Mail Carriers. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Postmaster General Burleson has ruled that substitute letter carriers may enlist in the army or navy without losing their places on the waiting list for regular appointment, and may assume their regular positions when discharged from the military service.

## BUYER OF STOLEN SILK SETS TRAP. 3 MEN ARRESTED

Cloth Dealer Aids Detectives When He Is Told Bolt Was Taken From Wagon.

### TWO HELD AS WITNESSES

Man for Whom Police Say They Will Ask for Warrant Says He Bought From Stranger.

Morris Fleishman, 21 years old, of 1228 Middle street, a jobber, his father, Joseph Fleishman, and Nathan Greenbach, 40 years old, of 1118 Middle street, were arrested last night by detectives.

The arrest was the result of a trap set by Morris M. Olan, a dealer in garments and cloths, of 3714 Franklin avenue, when he discovered that goods he had purchased were stolen property.

On July 1 a bolt containing 33 yards of plaid silk, valued at \$47, was stolen from a wagon belonging to Joseph Fleishman, employed as a hauler by the Nussbaum Silk Co. of 1111 Washington avenue, and yesterday detectives learned that Olan had some silk of the same pattern.

Purchase Divided With Neighbor. Olan said he had purchased 60 yards of the silk from Morris Fleishman and had given Fleishman a check for \$125. He dated Sept. 1. He said he had sold 30 yards of the piece to his nephew, Louis Olan, a garment manufacturer, at 74 Washington avenue, for \$125.

Louis Olan told the detectives he had used all but 115 yards of the piece his uncle had sold him. He gave the police what he had left. The Olan's then went to police headquarters, where they volunteered to help the police on the case. Morris Olan later telephoned to Fleishman that he wanted to buy some more of "that silk" and Fleishman said he would meet him at the Fleishman home last night.

When Olan entered the Fleishman home, detectives were waiting outside for a signal. They went in when Olan coughed and saw Fleishman showing his visitor some dress goods.

Detectives Obtain Check. Fleishman at first denied having sold Olan the silk, but when he was told that detectives had overheard Olan talking to him over the telephone, according to the police, he admitted the sale. He said he had given Olan's check to his business partner, Greenbach. The latter denied that he was Fleishman's partner but turned over to the detectives the check, which was in his pocket.

Fleishman's father was arrested, as he could not speak English and there was no interpreter available at the time. Morris Fleishman said he bought the silk from a stranger, and paid \$125 for it.

Greenbach and Fleishman's father are held as witnesses and the police said they would apply for a warrant against Morris Fleishman.

Enlistment Ruling for Mail Carriers. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Postmaster General Burleson has ruled that substitute letter carriers may enlist in the army or navy without losing their places on the waiting list for regular appointment, and may assume their regular positions when discharged from the military service.

Not Outsteering Judge Clark. "In saying these things I don't wish to be understood as criticizing Judge Clark, or entering into a controversy with him. But I remember a case in which I imposed a fine on a member of the Griesedieck family for speeding at 30 miles an hour on Grand avenue. He appealed and when the case came before Judge Clark the Judge simply said he did not believe the policeman's testimony, and that Mr. Griesedieck was a good citizen, and discharged him. I happened to be in court and heard this. But, as I said, it is not my business to criticize Judge Clark."

Such Orders to Appear in Texas. AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 27.—August A. Bush of St. Louis, president of the American Brewing Association, has been ordered produced as a witness in a September hearing of the State anti-trust suit against several Texas breweries.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news authorized by the Associated Press.

Not Outsteering Judge Clark. "In saying these things I don't wish to be understood as criticizing Judge Clark, or entering into a controversy with him. But I remember a case in which I imposed a fine on a member of the Griesedieck family for speeding at 30 miles an hour on Grand avenue. He appealed and when the case came before Judge Clark the Judge simply said he did not believe the policeman's testimony, and that Mr. Griesedieck was a good citizen, and discharged him. I happened to be in court and heard this. But, as I said, it is not my business to criticize Judge Clark."

Such Orders to Appear in Texas. AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 27.—August A. Bush of St. Louis, president of the American Brewing Association, has been ordered produced as a witness in a September hearing of the State anti-trust suit against several Texas breweries.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news authorized by the Associated Press.

Not Outsteering Judge Clark. "In saying these things I don't wish to be understood as criticizing Judge Clark, or entering into a controversy with him. But I remember a case in which I imposed a fine on a member of the Griesedieck family for speeding at 30 miles an hour on Grand avenue. He appealed and when the case came before Judge Clark the Judge simply said he did not believe the policeman's testimony, and that Mr. Griesedieck was a good citizen, and discharged him. I happened to be in court and heard this. But, as I said, it is not my business to criticize Judge Clark."

Such Orders to Appear in Texas. AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 27.—August A. Bush of St. Louis, president of the American Brewing Association, has been ordered produced as a witness in a September hearing of the State anti-trust suit against several Texas breweries.



## TOO BUSY TO SAVE T. R. FROM HIMSELF, GARRISON SAYS

Colonel's Attitude Like That of  
Man Who Was Going to Get  
Drunk, but Hated It."

### WOOD ANSWERS HIS CHIEF

Your Policy Will Be Rigidly  
Adhered To," Says General  
Who Was Reprimanded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Secretary Garrison today made public Gen. Wood's reply to the Secretary's telegram of yesterday directing that no repetition be permitted of the incident at the Plattsburg camp precipitated by former President Roosevelt's speech to the men in training there.

Your telegram, received and policy had down will be rigidly adhered to," Gen. Wood telegraphed.

"I have just read Mr. Roosevelt's statement," said Secretary Garrison in a statement today. "I see he blames the whole thing on me. He takes the position that it is notorious that he has the habit of making indiscreet speeches and that, therefore, was my duty to find out if he intended to go to Plattsburg, and if so, to head him off and save him from himself."

"Well, maybe that's so, but it is a rather large order. He is a very active man and I am a very busy one, and it's going to be a pretty hard job for me to keep my eye on him all the time. The Colonel's attitude about himself reminds me of the story of the Maine farmer who was on his way to the railroad station one morning when he met a friend. 'Where you going?' said the friend. 'I'm going down to Plattsburg to get drunk and great Lord, save I do dread it.'"

Secretary Garrison's telegram to Gen. Wood yesterday was as follows:

"I have just seen the report in the newspapers of the speech made by ex-President Roosevelt at the Plattsburg camp. It is difficult to conceive of anything which could have a more detrimental effect upon the real value of this experience than such an incident.

"This camp, held under Government auspices, was successfully demonstrating many things of great moment. Its virtue consisted in the fact that it conveyed its own impressive lessons in its practical and successful operation and results.

"No opportunity should have been furnished to anyone to present to the men any matter excepting that which was essential to the necessary training they were there to receive. Anything else could only have the effect of distracting attention from the real nature of the experience, diverting consideration to issues which excite controversy, antagonism and ill feeling, and thereby impairing, if not destroying, information which otherwise would have been so effective.

"There must not be any opportunity given at Plattsburg or at any other similar camp for any such unfortunate consequences."

Secretary Garrison said he had no further action now under contemplation. He said he had not discussed the matter with President Wilson and had no knowledge of the President's views. The Secretary said he had not considered whether his telegram to Gen. Wood would have any effect on the General's record.

General Leonard Wood is defended by former President Roosevelt. NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Theodore Roosevelt, in a statement defending Major-General Leonard Wood, who was criticized yesterday by Secretary of War Garrison for permitting such a speech as Roosevelt made Wednesday night at the Plattsburg military camp of instruction, declares that Secretary Garrison could not have been ignorant of the fact that he, among others, had been asked to visit the camp and that it was expected some of the visitors would speak to the men.

"If he desired Gen. Wood to notify us in advance when he was expected to say or leave unsaid," says the Colonel, "it was clearly his duty to direct the General accordingly."

In his statement Roosevelt declares he is solely responsible for the speech he made and that Gen. Wood had no idea what he was going to say. "Not only did I never mention the President," he says, "but I never mentioned the administration," says the Colonel. "I spoke purely of the nation, of the people of the United States."

### MAN INTRODUCES HIS WIFE TO COURT AS HIS LAW PARTNER

Mrs. Celeste Blesse was introduced to Judge Kimmel in the Circuit Court today and enrolled as a practicing lawyer. The introduction was made by her husband, William J. Blesse, and the two will engage in practice under the firm name of W. J. and C. T. Blesse, with offices in the Third National Bank building.

Lawyers who have been about the local courts for many years said that this was the first time on record in St. Louis that a man had introduced his wife as a law partner. Mr. and Mrs. Blesse live at 2014 Windsor place and have been associated together in business since their marriage, eight years ago. Until two years ago Blesse conducted an advertising agency. He was then admitted to the bar and his wife has been studying in his office. She passed the State Board examination for admission to the bar June last.

Part of Men's Ear Cut Off by Auto. Joseph F. Schoenau of 115 Prairie avenue, a coal and ice dealer, was run over at Grand and St. Louis avenues this morning by an automobile driven by William T. Robinson of 2801 Sullivan avenue, a proprietor of a garage. A part of his right ear was cut off by the windshield, he was cut on the back of the head and badly bruised. Robinson was arrested.

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR MINERS' STRIKE IN COLORADO PLACED ON OPERATORS' SHOULDERS

Report of George P. West of Industrial Commission Says Rockefeller Led in Coercing  
State Government and Flouting  
Will of President.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The responsibility for the strike of coal miners in Colorado in 1913 and 1914 and for the disorder and suffering that followed is placed on the shoulders of operators in a report by George P. West, made public today by the Commission on Industrial Relations. The conclusions are those of West, the commission's publicity representative.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., controlled by John D. Rockefeller, is held to have been the leader in formulating and carrying out strike policies. Rockefeller and his son, John D. Rockefeller Jr., are charged, first, with the selection of incompetent and reactionary agents to serve as executive officials in this company, and second, with giving enthusiastic praise of men whose acts during this period had precipitated a reign of terror and bloodshed. It was only when the Ludlow massacre filled the press of the nation with editorial denunciation, when mourners in black silently paraded in front of his New York office, when cartoons in the conservative press pilloried him and his father before an angry public, that at last complicity gives way to concern in his letters and telegrams to Denver.

Of Rockefeller's responsibility the report says:

"Mr. Rockefeller's responsibility has a significance beyond even the sinister results of his policy in Colorado. The perversion of and contempt for government, the disregard of public welfare and the defiance of public opinion during the Colorado strike must be considered as only one manifestation of the autocratic and anti-social spirit of a man whose enormous wealth gives him infinite opportunity to act in similar fashion in broader fields. Mr. Rockefeller writes to Mr. Bowers: 'You are fighting a good fight, which is not only in the interests of your own company, but of the other companies of Colorado and of the business interests of the entire country.'"

"The nation-wide significance and importance of the Colorado conflict and the company's ruthless policy of suppression are emphasized again and again. By June, 1914, Mr. Rockefeller has formed something like a definite plan for a nation-wide campaign. The most highly paid publicity expert in the country has been borrowed from a great Eastern railway, to be taken over later as a permanent member of Mr. Rockefeller's staff."

Every important statement of fact contained in the report, it is said, is established by quotations from the correspondence or testimony of responsible executive officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. or of Rockefeller and members of his personal staff. The report contains copious extracts from the testimony and correspondence of Rockefeller Jr. and Starr J. Murphy, his personal attorney in New York, J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., L. M. Bowers, chairman of the executive department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., the Rev. Eugene S. Gaddis, superintendent of the company's sociological department during the strike and until February, 1915, and others.

The report in effect says the company's rejection of President Wilson's plan for a settlement of the strike, says:

"Mr. Rockefeller not only rebuffed the President by denying his earnest request, but, if the letters of his agents may be relied upon, he apparently deceived the President and the public by means of the company's letter of rejection. This letter was written by President Welborn in collaboration with Mr. Ivy L. Lee, a member of Mr. Rockefeller's personal staff, whom he had sent to Colorado for the purpose. Mr. Rockefeller's personal staff in New York had become impressed with the strong public sentiment supporting the President's proposal, and in drafting their letter of rejection to the President."

"This letter was signed by Mr. Welborn and was dispatched on Sept. 13, 1914. On the following day, Sept. 14, Mr. Welborn wrote to Mr. Murphy, Mr. Rockefeller's personal attorney, in New York:

"I appreciate your very thoughtful letter of the 10th inst., with suggestions for consideration in the event of its being necessary to propose some plan to take the place of that presented to us by the President."

The political influence of the Rockefeller company and its associates is declared to be greater today than ever before, as a result of the failure of the strike. The report says:

"The commission is told by Mr. W. L. MacKenzie King, expert on industrial relations for Mr. Rockefeller Jr., that Mr. Rockefeller's will and conscience are today the most potent factor to be considered in any effort to bring about an improvement of conditions."

"Law and Order" Policy. "In pursuance of the 'law and order' policy on which they were elected," the report continues, "Gov. Carlson and Attorney-General Farrar have proceeded vigorously with the prosecution of union officials and strikers. Their most conspicuous success came with the conviction on a charge of murder in the first degree of Mr. John R. Lawson, member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America and the most conspicuous Colorado official of that organization. Mr. Lawson is an old resident of Colorado. He had worked his way from breaker boy to a position where he commands the respect and friendship of large numbers of the State's best citizens."

"On Aug. 17 the Supreme Court of Colorado issued an order prohibiting Judge Granby Hillier, who presided at Mr. Lawson's trial, from presiding at other trials of strikers or strike leaders, on the ground that he had been, just prior to his appointment, an attorney for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. and other operators. The Court also issued a writ of supersedeas permitting the Lawson case to come before it on its merits."

Guardsmen Not Punished. "The same authorities who conducted this and other successful prosecutions of strikers have taken no steps to prosecute Lieut. K. E. Linderfelt of the Colorado National Guard, or other members of the guard who took part in the wanton slaughter of three unarmed strikers held prisoners at Ludlow; and in the burning of the Ludlow tent colony, which resulted in the death by suffocation and burning of 13 women and children."

Discussing the causes of the strike, the report says:

"The Colorado strike was a revolt by whole communities against arbitrary economic, political and social domination by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. and the smaller coal mining companies that followed its lead."

"The policies and acts of the executive officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. and of the other companies that acted with them, had the hearty support and endorsement of the greatest and most powerful financial interest in America, that of John D. Rockefeller and his son, John D. Rockefeller Jr., who controlled the company through ownership of approximately 40 per cent of its stocks and bonds."

Discussing the situation in Colorado today, the report says:

"The defeat of the strike by methods that have been described left the Colorado operators free to operate their properties exactly as they saw fit. The United Mine Workers have, at least temporarily, abandoned their effort to organize the miners, and the large operators other than the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. are as determined as ever that there shall be no democratic organization of the industry which they control."

"At the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. a plan purporting to provide the miners with easy access to company officials, and with other advantages of collective bargaining, has been announced by Mr. Rockefeller and his subordinates, and has been widely heralded by them as evidence that the strike having been defeated, they are now willing to grant of their own free will and accord what they stubbornly refused to give under the duress of the strike. But considering the merits of this plan, it must be pointed out that the spirit actuating those who conceived and executed it was the spirit of men who give as a charity or a favor that which they had denied when demanded as a right."

"But after a study of the plan as disclosed in the testimony of Mr. Rockefeller and the Rev. Mr. Gaddis, and in the public announcements of President Welborn, it is found that it embodies none of the principles of effectual collective bargaining and instead is a hypocritical pretense of granting what is in reality withheld."

The report charges that Mr. Rockefeller made no effort to disclaim full responsibility as the controlling influence behind the operators until after the so-called Ludlow massacre.

There are submitted many facts from the correspondence between Messrs. Bowers and Rockefeller in Denver and Rockefeller, or members of his personal staff, at 28 Broadway, all bearing on the question of Mr. Rockefeller's responsibility.

The direct cause of the strike, says the report, was the refusal of the mine owners, led by the Rockefeller Co., to grant a conference to representatives of the strikers.

The report charges Mr. Rockefeller and other operators with misrepresenting the facts regarding a conference with striking employees held in Gov. Ammons' office on Nov. 26, 1912. This conference led to the plan of settlement contained in Gov. Ammons' letter of Nov. 27. The report says:

"The effort is made to convince the public that in meeting their men and accepting the Governor's proposition the operators conceded all that reasonable men could ask, and that the strikers in rejecting it became responsible for an unjustifiable continuance of the strike. Therefore it is important to arrive at a correct conclusion regarding the validity of the operators' action as an effort in good faith to meet the strikers' half way and as a modification of their previous arbitrary refusal to yield an inch."

It HELPS a man in BUSINESS to OWN A HOME. Home ownership carries an ASSURANCE of THRIFT. See today's HOME offers—3000 every Sunday in the Post-Dispatch Big Real Estate and Want Directory.

St. Louis  
Kansas City  
Kline's  
606-608 WASHINGTON AVE. THRU TO SIXTH ST.  
Saturday Morning  
"Extraordinary Specials"  
Open Till 1 O'Clock Only  
Regular \$1 and \$1.25  
Waists  
85c  
Included in this Saturday morning sale are organdies, fancy materials, beautifully trimmed—it's an extraordinary offer, 85c. (First Floor.)

Silk Dress Special \$8.90  
Street and Afternoon Dresses of taffeta and crepe de chine in black, navy and colors; many in the assortment were priced at \$12.50 and \$16.95, and a few were marked at \$10.00. These Dresses are what you want right now and it's only to induce Saturday morning shopping that this low price is given. (Third Floor.)

Up to \$5.00 Women's  
Wash Dresses  
Consisting of prettiest Summer dress materials; some \$1.50, some \$2.50, and a few were higher.

\$2.50 and \$3.50  
Wash Skirts  
Mostly gabardine, a few in pique, splendid styles. (Fourth Floor)

White Chinchilla Coats  
Just the Coat for right now and all Winter—pretty White Chinchillas, with fur trimming and braid trimming—belted styles—short styles and long styles—a grand showing tomorrow morning at

\$7.90, \$10 and \$15

HEALTH AND RECREATION  
At the Bernier Macfadden Healthatorium Chicago is recognized as one of the world's greatest health institutions. Why not? It is situated in one of Chicago's most beautiful residential districts. It is a twenty-seven miles of Lake Michigan shore line. It is a twenty-seven miles of Lake Michigan shore line. It is a twenty-seven miles of Lake Michigan shore line.

THE HEALTHATORIUM  
Dept. 2, 4390 Grand Bl. Chicago, Ill.

FORD AUTOS FREE  
GIVEN AWAY

The basis of wealth—REAL ESTATE—get in on the ground floor NOW! More than 2000 offers in the Sunday POST-DISPATCH Real Estate and Want Directory every Sunday.

Liver and Bowels Right.  
Always Feel Fine  
There's one right way to speedily tone up the liver and keep the bowels regular. Carter's Little Liver Pills will testify that there is nothing so good for biliousness, indigestion, headache or sallow, pimply skin. Purely vegetable. Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price. GENUINE must bear signature.

Victor Records  
for September are ready. Catalog mailed upon postal request. Hear the special records. Sixth Floor

LOW RATE EXCURSION  
August 28, St. Louis and East St. Louis to Evansville, Ind., and Return, \$2.50.

Belle River, Ill., and return, \$1.50. Dahlgren, Ill., and return, \$1.50. Deladfield, Ill., and return, \$1.50. Opdyke, Ill., and return, \$1.50. Special train leaves Union Station 11:00 P. M. arrives Evansville 6:30 A. M. August 28th; returning leaves Evansville 11:00 P. M. August 28th, arrives St. Louis 6:30 A. M. August 29th. Tickets on sale daily. Telephone, Bell, Olive 3300; Kinloch, Central 8000.

Charge Purchases  
for the remainder of the month will appear on September statements, rendered October 1st.

FORD AUTOS FREE  
GIVEN AWAY

Colorado operators free to operate their properties exactly as they saw fit. The United Mine Workers have, at least temporarily, abandoned their effort to organize the miners, and the large operators other than the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. are as determined as ever that there shall be no democratic organization of the industry which they control.

"At the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. a plan purporting to provide the miners with easy access to company officials, and with other advantages of collective bargaining, has been announced by Mr. Rockefeller and his subordinates, and has been widely heralded by them as evidence that the strike having been defeated, they are now willing to grant of their own free will and accord what they stubbornly refused to give under the duress of the strike. But considering the merits of this plan, it must be pointed out that the spirit actuating those who conceived and executed it was the spirit of men who give as a charity or a favor that which they had denied when demanded as a right."

"But after a study of the plan as disclosed in the testimony of Mr. Rockefeller and the Rev. Mr. Gaddis, and in the public announcements of President Welborn, it is found that it embodies none of the principles of effectual collective bargaining and instead is a hypocritical pretense of granting what is in reality withheld."

The report charges that Mr. Rockefeller made no effort to disclaim full responsibility as the controlling influence behind the operators until after the so-called Ludlow massacre.

There are submitted many facts from the correspondence between Messrs. Bowers and Rockefeller in Denver and Rockefeller, or members of his personal staff, at 28 Broadway, all bearing on the question of Mr. Rockefeller's responsibility.

The direct cause of the strike, says the report, was the refusal of the mine owners, led by the Rockefeller Co., to grant a conference to representatives of the strikers.

The report charges Mr. Rockefeller and other operators with misrepresenting the facts regarding a conference with striking employees held in Gov. Ammons' office on Nov. 26, 1912. This conference led to the plan of settlement contained in Gov. Ammons' letter of Nov. 27. The report says:

"The effort is made to convince the public that in meeting their men and accepting the Governor's proposition the operators conceded all that reasonable men could ask, and that the strikers in rejecting it became responsible for an unjustifiable continuance of the strike. Therefore it is important to arrive at a correct conclusion regarding the validity of the operators' action as an effort in good faith to meet the strikers' half way and as a modification of their previous arbitrary refusal to yield an inch."

It HELPS a man in BUSINESS to OWN A HOME. Home ownership carries an ASSURANCE of THRIFT. See today's HOME offers—3000 every Sunday in the Post-Dispatch Big Real Estate and Want Directory.

St. Louis  
Kansas City  
Kline's  
606-608 WASHINGTON AVE. THRU TO SIXTH ST.  
Saturday Morning  
"Extraordinary Specials"  
Open Till 1 O'Clock Only  
Regular \$1 and \$1.25  
Waists  
85c  
Included in this Saturday morning sale are organdies, fancy materials, beautifully trimmed—it's an extraordinary offer, 85c. (First Floor.)

Silk Dress Special \$8.90  
Street and Afternoon Dresses of taffeta and crepe de chine in black, navy and colors; many in the assortment were priced at \$12.50 and \$16.95, and a few were marked at \$10.00. These Dresses are what you want right now and it's only to induce Saturday morning shopping that this low price is given. (Third Floor.)

Up to \$5.00 Women's  
Wash Dresses  
Consisting of prettiest Summer dress materials; some \$1.50, some \$2.50, and a few were higher.

\$2.50 and \$3.50  
Wash Skirts  
Mostly gabardine, a few in pique, splendid styles. (Fourth Floor)

White Chinchilla Coats  
Just the Coat for right now and all Winter—pretty White Chinchillas, with fur trimming and braid trimming—belted styles—short styles and long styles—a grand showing tomorrow morning at

\$7.90, \$10 and \$15

HEALTH AND RECREATION  
At the Bernier Macfadden Healthatorium Chicago is recognized as one of the world's greatest health institutions. Why not? It is situated in one of Chicago's most beautiful residential districts. It is a twenty-seven miles of Lake Michigan shore line. It is a twenty-seven miles of Lake Michigan shore line. It is a twenty-seven miles of Lake Michigan shore line.

THE HEALTHATORIUM  
Dept. 2, 4390 Grand Bl. Chicago, Ill.

FORD AUTOS FREE  
GIVEN AWAY

The basis of wealth—REAL ESTATE—get in on the ground floor NOW! More than 2000 offers in the Sunday POST-DISPATCH Real Estate and Want Directory every Sunday.

Liver and Bowels Right.  
Always Feel Fine  
There's one right way to speedily tone up the liver and keep the bowels regular. Carter's Little Liver Pills will testify that there is nothing so good for biliousness, indigestion, headache or sallow, pimply skin. Purely vegetable. Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price. GENUINE must bear signature.

Victor Records  
for September are ready. Catalog mailed upon postal request. Hear the special records. Sixth Floor

LOW RATE EXCURSION  
August 28, St. Louis and East St. Louis to Evansville, Ind., and Return, \$2.50.

Belle River, Ill., and return, \$1.50. Dahlgren, Ill., and return, \$1.50. Deladfield, Ill., and return, \$1.50. Opdyke, Ill., and return, \$1.50. Special train leaves Union Station 11:00 P. M. arrives Evansville 6:30 A. M. August 28th; returning leaves Evansville 11:00 P. M. August 28th, arrives St. Louis 6:30 A. M. August 29th. Tickets on sale daily. Telephone, Bell, Olive 3300; Kinloch, Central 8000.

Charge Purchases  
for the remainder of the month will appear on September statements, rendered October 1st.

FORD AUTOS FREE  
GIVEN AWAY

## 3 Million Dollars In August

The Combined Sales of Our FIVE Stores

TOMORROW we have planned for one of the busiest 4-1/2 hour sessions of this sale, & arranged many special lots for the before 1 o'clock selling that will insure the result.

Men who come here Saturday before 1 will find some of the most remarkable values of the year. Mothers who take this morning to buy school clothes for boys or girls will do so to advantage.

Throughout every section the Yellow Price Tickets give unmistakable evidence of the Giant Buying Power of our Five-Store Organization & the benefits that accrue on all merchandise bought here.

Store Closes Saturday at 1 O'Clock

## Here Is the Final Call!

Palm Beach or Cool  
Cloth Suits cleaned  
and pressed, 50c.  
Men's \$7.50 & \$6.50  
Palm Beach  
Suits  
\$4.50



Wind-Up of the Clearing of Men's  
\$10, \$12.50 & \$15 Suits at \$5

With this event we write "finis" to these Spring & Summer Suits—this price will effect the final clearing-away. It is the very extreme of value giving & is the drastic measure we apply to the laggards of stock to insure their complete dispersal.

For just about the usual price of trousers alone we mark these Suits. They are the odds & ends of stocks, there being but one or two of a kind or style—but all garments that are well made from all-wool materials & are splendid to finish out the season or start in next Spring with.

There are light & medium colors, sizes from 32 to 42 chest measure, though the greater part are the smaller sizes.

There's going to be quick taking & wise men who share in this extraordinary value-giving will be here early to get unrestricted choice of the lot at.....

## Initial Showing of Correct Fall Clothes

For Men & Young Men

Notably complete advance showings are ready in the authentic apparel for Autumn & Winter of 1915-16.

Clever new models that exemplify the taste & talents of leading clothes designers, are here in a range of patterns & colors that is pleasing & varied. Particularly featured are the justly exalted

## Society Brand Clothes

"For Young Men & Men Who Stay Young"

Clothes that are acknowledged leaders in style, that are the acme of the tailors' art & exemplify the highest ideals of most talented designers.

Prices range from \$20 to \$35



Tomorrow, Last Day of  
Introductory Sale of  
Fall Footwear

One of the reasons why men should be here in large numbers.

Men's \$5 Fall Shoes, \$3.90  
New English lasts in lace style, gunmetal or tan Russia calf, also medium toe gunmetal lace with black cloth tops, all sizes AA to D widths.

Victor Records  
for September are ready. Catalog mailed upon postal request. Hear the special records. Sixth Floor

## Famous-Barr Co.

ENTIRE BLOCK, OLIVE, LOCUST, SIXTH AND SEVENTH STS.

Largest Distributors of Merchandise at Retail in Missouri or the West.

We Give Eagle Stamps & Redden Fall Books for \$2 in Cash or \$1.50 in Merchandise—Few Restricted Articles Excepted.

Charge Purchases  
for the remainder of the month will appear on September statements, rendered October 1st.

## LOW RATE EXCURSION

August 28, St. Louis and East St. Louis to Evansville, Ind., and Return, \$2.50.

Belle River, Ill., and return, \$1.50. Dahlgren, Ill., and return, \$1.50. Deladfield, Ill., and return, \$1.50. Opdyke, Ill., and return, \$1.50. Special train leaves Union Station 11:00 P. M. arrives Evansville 6:30 A. M. August 28th; returning leaves Evansville 11:00 P. M. August 28th, arrives St. Louis 6:30 A. M. August 29th. Tickets on sale daily. Telephone, Bell, Olive 3300; Kinloch, Central 8000.

Charge Purchases  
for the remainder of the month will appear on September statements, rendered October 1st.

FORD AUTOS FREE  
GIVEN AWAY











# POLICE HUNT MEN WHO FIRED LAUNCH TRYING TO START IT

Message to Watchman to Let Them Have It Appears Not to Have Been Sent by Owner.

East St. Louis policemen are looking for the four men who boarded a launch belonging to Frank Walters, John McGuire and G. O. Du Cray, at the wharf yesterday morning, and in trying to start it, set it afire. The launch was destroyed, but the men got safely out, one of them having to swim to land, while the others were near enough to the wharf to jump across.

The men appeared after the watchman at the wharf had received a telephone message from a man who said he was Walters, telling him to let the strangers go aboard. This message, it later appeared, was not sent by Walters.

**GOING AWAY THIS SUMMER?**  
Make your vacation complete. Have the Post-Dispatch mailed to your address, which may be changed as frequently as you wish. Price by mail, postage paid, 45 cents a month.

## BOYD'S

### Great Clearing Sale

Every Palm Beach Suit \$4.85  
Former prices \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00.

Stein-Block Woolen Suits, suitable for Fall wear, reduced as follows:

\$20.00 Suits .. \$13.90  
\$25.00 Suits .. \$18.50  
\$30.00 Suits .. \$23.50

All Silk Suits  
All Kool Kloth Suits  
All Mohair Suits  
All Breezeweave Suits  
At a Drastic Reduction in Price!

#### Shirts

All the desirable fabrics now on the market—Crepes, Solesettes, Madras, Silk Mixed Fabrics, Pure Silk and Silk Crepes.

\$1.50 qualities go at . . . 95c  
\$2.00 qualities go at . . . 1.20

\$2.50 qualities go at . . . 1.50  
\$3.50 qualities go at . . . 2.35

\$4.00 qualities go at . . . 2.35  
\$4.50 qualities go at . . . 3.35

\$5.00 qualities go at . . . 3.85  
\$6.00 qualities go at . . . 4.95

\$7.50 Silk Crepes at . . . \$4.95

Underwear  
All styles and all fabrics, in both firsts and seconds, at drastic reductions.

Union Suits  
Seconds of the genuine W. B. Klossed Krotch:

\$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75 qualities going at (a suit) . . . 60c  
First quality of the \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 grades going at (a suit) . . . \$1.45

Also seconds of the 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 qualities of Athletic Shirts and Drawers, going at (a garment) . . . 35c

#### Neckwear

Four-in-Hand and Bow Ties in Both Silks and Wash Fabrics.

Lot 1—50c and 75c Ties at . . . 25c  
Lot 2—\$1 and \$1.25 Ties at . . . 50c

#### Hosiery

Lisle, Silks and Silk-Mixed—White, Black and all Colors.

25c, 35c and 50c qualities at 19c  
\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Pure Silks at . . . 60c

Boyd's  
OLIVE AND SIXTH

## FORD CLOAK CO.

511-513-515 WASHINGTON AVE.

Saturday Until 6 P. M.

1000 FALL COATS

\$5, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00 Values in 2 Big Lots Tomorrow at

\$2.98 & \$5.00

An offering that should crowd this store to its capacity. Genuine all-wool chinchilla, English mixtures, wool chevrons, diagonals and broadcloths, in white, brown, navy, green, and black, as well as overplaid, fancy mixtures and black-and-white checks—belts, flares and semi-flare styles. ONE STYLE, EXACTLY LIKE CUT. 85.00 OTHERS JUST AS PRETTY. \$2.98

SAMPLE FALL SUITS

Up to \$25 Values

Broadcloths, wool poplins and granite cloths; some fur trimmed models, others strictly tailored.

Silk Velvet UNTRIMMED HATS \$1.95 and \$2.50 Values

Nearly 300 different fashionable shapes to select from—trimmings, we trim. Hats (free)—special Saturday only. 98c

300 "SAMPLE" FALL SKIRTS \$2.98

Silk Taffets and Silk Poplins as well as fine all-wool poplins, serges and other fancy all-wool material. . . .

## NOT WEATHER FOOD

Faust Spaghetti is an ideal hot weather food because while it is highly nutritious, it is non-heating and very easy to digest. Besides, it is easy to prepare. Don't spend half your time working over a hot range these summer days. A whole Faust Spaghetti meal, for 10c, prepared in twenty minutes.

FAUST SPAGHETTI  
MAULL BROS., St. Louis, U.S.A.

Large package, 10c Write for free recipe book.

## BERNHARDT MAKES HER REAPPEARANCE IN PUBLIC IN PARIS

Attends Reopening of Her Theater and "Glorious" Welcome Is Given to Her.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and the New York World.

(Copyright, 1915, by Press Pub. Co.)  
PARIS, Aug. 27.—Sarah Bernhardt made her first public appearance in public in Paris since her right leg was amputated last February in Bordeaux. She was merely a spectator at the reopening of her theater, but a glorious welcome was given her.

In conversation with the Post-Dispatch correspondent, when her cheeks were still flushed with pleasure at the occasion, she took emphatic issue with Augustus Thomas on his contention that "play writing in Europe will be paralyzed for five or 10 years after the war."

"On the contrary," she exclaimed indignantly, "European playwrights and poets will be stimulated by the war, which has stirred all hearts and has recovered for true sentiments its lost rights. There will be a great revival everywhere—except perhaps in Germany—of idealism and of plays dealing with romance, chivalry and love. America will share in this, and I hope that the dramatic sentiment aroused there will not be 'boche.'"

"Boche" is a French expression of contempt applied to all things German, particularly to the Kaiser's soldiers. In meaning it is akin to "wop." Mrs. Bernhardt's friends predict that when she plays in America next November her audiences will not detect any evidence of her infirmity, so skillful has she become in the use of her artificial leg.

As bread feeds the body, skin cream supplies the skin nourishment.—Adv.

## SOCIETY

A LAWN dance was given Wednesday evening by Miss Hildegard Hanpeter at her home, 3113 Palm street, in honor of Misses Esther and Ruth Schicht, who have set Sept. 25 for the day of their double wedding. Miss Esther will marry Russell D. Meyers and Miss Ruth will marry Sidney Mohlman.

The lawn was illuminated with lanterns and electric lights hung in shrubbery, and a tarpaulin was spread on the lawn for dancing. There were about 150 guests.

Mrs. Ursie W. Capen, who has been traveling in the West with her mother, Mrs. E. D. Matthey of Little Rock, Ark., will return Sept. 5. She is planning to take an apartment and her mother will spend the winter with her.

Mrs. Parmelee Morgan, who formerly was Miss Sallie Moon of St. Louis, has come from Los Angeles for a visit to her old home and is the guest of Mrs. Albert A. Boettler of 5887 Washington boulevard.

Mrs. Charles F. Freeman of 5306 Berlin avenue is traveling in the West with Mr. Freeman's sisters, Misses Marie and Clara Freeman of Cincinnati. They have been in Santa Fe and are leaving there for the Grand Canyon and from there they will go to Los Angeles, where Mrs. Freeman will be the guest of Mrs. Chester Ralph Ploeser, who was Miss Pauline McTague. They will visit the exposition at San Francisco before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse J. Walsh of 5300 Maple avenue and their daughter, Miss Marie Walsh, have returned after a stay of several weeks at Lockley Hall, Chain of Lakes, Wis.

Mrs. James Spengler of 3944 South Grand avenue will depart this evening for Cedar Rapids, Ia., to visit her son, Howard Spengler, and Mrs. Spengler. She will remain a month. Her daughter, Miss Hazel Spengler, is making a tour of California and will return in September.

Mrs. Harry M. Blake of Minneapolis and her daughter, Miss Helen Blake, are guests at the Washington Hotel for a few weeks.

Miss Edith Biedgett of 440 West Pine boulevard is spending a fortnight at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Helbing of 1208 North King's highway and Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Upshaw, with their families, have returned in their launch from a trip to Quiver Beach. They made a brief stop at Plaza Chautauque.

Miss Genevieve Block of Webster Groves, Mo., departed Wednesday morning for Crockett's Springs, Va., where she will spend a few weeks with her grandmother, Mrs. Oscar K. Lyle.

Miss Olive Cornwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Cornwell of 5173 Maple avenue, who has been visiting the Northern Lakes during July and August, will return about Sept. 1.

Members of the Queen's Daughters will be guests of the Corona Catholic Club at the clubhouse at Castlewood Sunday, the date having been changed from Aug. 22 because of the Meramec River flood.

Mrs. Jacob Helfrich of 1463 Webster avenue is visiting her two daughters, Mrs. J. H. Johnson and Mrs. L. A. Conley, in Quincy, Ill.

The Century Boat Club will give a moonlight excursion on the steamer Belle of the Bends this evening. The boat will leave Olive street at 8 o'clock and will make a landing at the boat club wharf and returning.

The committee in charge consists of the following members: Messrs. C. A. Doolittle, F. M. Douchier, Gus Frey, J. S. Potts, Joseph Maserang, J. J.

Prendergast, Adolph Troll, George L. Schellhorn, Hugh K. Wagner, Jacob Wuerz Jr., Albert Quentin, Anton P. Singer, G. A. Link, Hugo C. Hye, Louis

W. Schonebeck, Robert Wyckoff Jr., John O. Wilson, Dr. A. M. Stockhoff, C. C. Peterson, Oliver Kohr and William A. Meeson, chairman.

FORD AUTOS FREE GIVEN AWAY

## ALL DEPARTMENTS CONTRIBUTE

Sensational Offers to This Great

## SWEEPING CLEAN-UP

S-A-T-U-R-D-A-Y

This final sweeping clean-up sale is proving to be one of the most powerful value-giving demonstrations that this store has ever attempted. The short time that remains in which to make a complete clean-up has forced us to employ the most radical means. Stacks of medium-weight clothes are being swept away at absurd prices. The rush is now at its height. Read the sensational offers listed all the way through this announcement and join the crowds tomorrow.

## Sweeping Clean-Up of SUITS

\$7 RAINCOATS For Men & Young Men \$3.33  
Genuine double texture rain waterproof raincoats—all sizes—Sweeping Clean-up Price.

\$10 SUITS For Men & Young Men \$4.40  
Practically all the Suits in this lot are the right weight for year round wear—carefully tailored garments of splendid quality materials—neat, dressy colors and patterns—regular \$10 values—Sweeping Clean-up Price, Saturday.

\$15 SUITS For Men & Young Men \$6.60  
These Suits will give lasting satisfaction and service—they are perfectly tailored of fine quality medium weight casimeres, worsteds and all-wool blue serges—a big assortment of dark and medium colors—handsome patterns—Sweeping Clean-up Price, Saturday.

\$20 SUITS For Men & Young Men \$8.80  
High-grade, pure wool Suits that make ideal garments for Fall wear—scores of beautiful colors and patterns—superbly tailored of pure wool worsteds, Scotchies and casimeres—all the latest styles—\$20 values in every way—Sweeping Clean-up Price, Saturday.

Special \$25 SUITS, \$12.50  
ALL SIZES FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN  
Special purchases from Eastern manufacturers of highest quality, hand tailored, medium weight Suits. Represented are patterns, colors and styles that will be most popular in Fall—Full range of sizes—priced in this great sale Saturday.

## Sweeping Clean-Up of PANTS

\$3.50 RAINCOATS For Men & Young Men \$1.66  
Dandy, serviceable raincoats. In tan and gray—all sizes—Sweeping Clean-up Price.

\$2 PANTS for Men and Young Men 89c  
Odd lots—only two and three pairs of a pattern—sizes from 32 to 42 waist—made of excellent worsteds and casimeres—also included are Stag Brand (union made) Pants—\$2 values—Sweeping Clean-up Price, Saturday.

\$3 PANTS for Men and Young Men \$1.33  
Sizes from 32 to 40 waist—all lengths—casimeres and worsteds in scores of neat patterns and colors—thoroughly well tailored—also included are Stag Brand (union made) Pants—\$3 values—Sweeping Clean-up Price, Saturday.

\$4 PANTS for Men and Young Men \$1.77  
Big assortment of superior quality Trousers—made of high-grade worsteds, Scotchies and casimeres—newest colors and patterns—also included are Stag Brand (union made) Pants—\$4 values—Sweeping Clean-up Price, Saturday.

\$6 PANTS for Men and Young Men \$2.77  
Here are offered high quality pure wool Trousers in a comprehensive assortment of colors and patterns—thoroughly tailored and perfectly fitting—also included are Stag Brand (union made) Pants—Sweeping Clean-up Price, Saturday.

## Sweeping Clean-Up, BOY'S SUITS

\$10 BOY'S SUITS \$4.66  
Superlative quality Suits—tailored of finest pure wool fabrics—Sweeping Clean-up Price.

\$3.50 BOY'S SUITS \$1.66  
Dandy boys' School Suits offered at a big saving. Dandy colors and patterns—made of splendid medium weight materials—newest styles—Sweeping Clean-up Price, Saturday.

\$7 BOY'S Suits, \$3.33 (2 Pants)  
Outfit your boy for school in a pure wool Suit and save more than 4. Choose from neat dark and medium colors—patch pocket styles—Sweeping Clean-up Price, Saturday.

ALL-Wool Serge Suits, \$2.90  
Newest style patch pocket Suits—made of strictly pure wool navy blue serge—neatly tailored and thoroughly fitted—have watch and hip pockets—Sweeping Clean-up Price, Saturday.

\$1.25 BOY'S FINE PANTS, 59c  
Full cut Pants—sizes from 6 to 14—made of all-wool materials—splendid range of colors—Sweeping Clean-up Price, Saturday.

\$2 Boys' All-Wool Pants, 89c  
Strong, serviceable, pure wool Pants—every imaginable color and pattern—lined throughout—full cut—Sweeping Clean-up Price, Saturday.

MAIL ORDERS Store Open Saturday Night Till 9 O'Clock  
for these stupendous sweeping clean-up bargains will be filled upon receipt of money order, which includes cost of parcel post.

Open Saturday Night Till 9 O'Clock  
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND WASHINGTON AVENUE  
Open Saturday Night Till 9 O'Clock

## Week-End Outings in the Ozarks

Outing trains on the FRISCO

"The Fisherman" leaves St. Louis every Saturday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. for Valley Park, Pacific, Robertsonville, St. Clair, Bourbon, Leadburg, Cuba, St. James, Arlington, Jerome and intermediate points. Returning train arrives in St. Louis Sundays 9:25 p. m.

"Outing Special" leaves St. Louis Saturdays at 2:00 p. m. for Ten Brook, Crystal City and intermediate points; returning arrives 4:15 p. m. Leaves Sundays 4:00 a. m. for Ten Brook, Crystal City and intermediate points. Returning, arrives in St. Louis 8:35 p. m.

For detailed information and illustrated descriptive literature, apply at Frisco Ticket Office, 900 Olive Street.

## AMUSEMENTS

GRAND Opera House 10-20c  
Vaudeville  
MME. SUMIKO  
Japanese, Prima Donna of the Imperial Theater, Tokio, in a Circle of Songs, Assisted by Four Japanese Dancing Girls.

OLYMPIC THEATRE  
D. W. GRIFFITH'S  
SPECIALTY  
The Birth of a Nation  
Aug. 28, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jan. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Mar. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jan. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Mar. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jan. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Mar. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,



# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER, Dec. 12, 1878.  
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,  
210-212 N. Broadway.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL IN ADVANCE**  
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$10.00  
Daily only, one year, \$7.00  
Sunday only, one year, \$3.00  
Six months, one year, \$5.00  
Three months, one year, \$2.50  
Single copies, 10 cents  
Entered at postoffice, St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

## THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be dramatically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

## Post-Dispatch

Circulation  
First 7 Months, 1915:  
Sunday Only 348,867  
Daily 202,983  
Average

Equalled Only by  
FOUR SUNDAY Newspapers  
in the UNITED STATES

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

### In Defense of Race Segregation.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Before charging the advocates of the proposed segregation laws with promulgating unchristian propositions, it may be well for the opponents to investigate the conditions as they now are and see if they meet up with the standards of Christianity. For illustration:

A certain widow of small means in this city has her entire worldly possessions represented in a house where she endeavored to make an honest living by taking in lodgers. Not so very long ago a negro family moved next door and since then she has been unable to rent her rooms or to sell her property for anything like its real value. In other words, her means of livelihood have been stopped, and her property confiscated. Is this a Christian state of affairs?

To cite another instance: A lady in the West End, who is the sole support of her family, some two or three years ago bought a home on the installment plan. She invested every dollar she had in this property. Some time after she and her family had moved in, a negro family moved next door to her place and as a result her property is now worth just one-half what she obligated herself to pay for it.

Many other instances of the like, showing a great injustice which has been wrought under the present conditions may be cited, but these are sufficient to bring out the point that I desire to make: Surely no one can claim this to be a Christian state of affairs, especially when the remedy now proposed is absolutely fair and just.

An organized church of Jesus Christ, having a large membership in St. Louis and other sections of the country, has seen fit to segregate the white and colored races in church affairs and admits no colored person to membership in a white congregation.

Who can deny that the separation of the white and colored children in the public schools has been productive of great good?

WILLIAM E. WHEELING,  
Secretary United Welfare Association.

### Teachers' College Candidates.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

When girls are sent through school and arrive at a place where they may enter Harris Teachers' College, some have the opportunity to walk in, others have to take the entrance exams.

Many a girl has been sent through school with difficulty, and many a one finds herself excluded from the teachers' college (lower two-thirds of the class).

Why doesn't the board give us a trial, to see if we cannot succeed the same as though we were sent without the examination?

On behalf of a few others and myself, I ask of the board a trial term in the college without entrance examinations.

A HIGH-SCHOOL GRADUATE.

### A Wife's Great Love.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The drowning of David Bowman, his wife, Adeline, and their three children in the flooded district of Cheltenham, Thursday night, was published in your paper Saturday, but the cause which led to the drowning of the entire family was not given.

Such bravery as that shown by the wife, Adeline Bowman, who, with the rest was drowned, is well worth mentioning. David Bowman, the husband and father, was sick in bed, and helpless when the wife, Adeline Bowman, was warned of her danger. She refused to leave him, saying, "I know I shall die, but I shall die with him."

May God reward such love and devotion which will unflinchingly face death rather than ignore the duty by which we are bound in marriage.

TRUE LOVE.

### An East and West Throughfare.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

How easy the Parkway defeated with regret, though not the best thing—why not the Delmar avenue through from Grand to Jefferson avenue, out off the southwest corner of Grand and Delmar, come right into Lucas avenue, to Reservoir, cut through that block and come in Washington avenue at Jefferson. Widen Lucas avenue from Jefferson and Washington to Grand and Delmar to same width as Washington east of Jefferson avenue. Delmar is wide west of Grand avenue. This would give the city one almost straight street from the Made bridge out into the country and the expense would not be great, now, as there are few buildings of great value. I think it is the only way the city will ever have a straight east-west street; and that would relieve traffic on Locust street better than anything else that can be done at present. C. G. JOHNSON, 3440 Lucas avenue.

## COL. ROOSEVELT'S OUTBREAK.

Col. Roosevelt is right in exonerating Major-General Wood of responsibility for the Colonel's utterances at the Plattsburg training camp. We do not doubt that Major-General Wood had no previous knowledge concerning the speech Col. Roosevelt made. We do not doubt that Major-General Wood did not dream that Col. Roosevelt would say what he did; that he could be guilty of the execrable bad taste of playing the political mountebank at a military training camp; of turning a patriotic function into a political ward meeting.

Col. Roosevelt is right also in asserting his privilege of free speech. Having been invited to make a speech at the Plattsburg camp he was at liberty to say what he pleased. He had a right to denounce the President and abuse the Government at its training camp. He had a right to misuse the invitation extended to him and embarrass his friend, Major-General Wood, by substituting the role of a demagogue for that of a patriot and a man of sense. It is merely a matter of taste and judgment.

Secretary Garrison does not deny the Colonel's right of free speech; no one denies it. Nor does the Secretary of War accuse Major-General Wood of responsibility for the Colonel's utterances. Col. Roosevelt's shriek about the freedom of speech is on a par with his anti-Germanic howl for war on any pretext at any cost.

Secretary Garrison, however, is right in his rebuke of Major-General Wood for giving anyone an opportunity to talk to the men at Plattsburg about anything except the military training they went there to receive. The sole object of the camp is to give citizens an insight into military training and the necessity of national preparedness for defense. It was grossly improper to make it a station on the Chautauqua circuit or a stopping place on campaign itineraries.

Col. Roosevelt's remarks were not important, except as evidence of his own bitterness of mind from disappointment and envy. In view of the probability of a settlement with Germany on a basis of peace and honor, his war-frenzied outbreak is one of those blunders which of late have been his most conspicuous achievements.

Mr. Bryan has at last won the martyrdom for his convictions he has long sought; he has been killed by a Kansas farmer—thrown into the bush, so to speak.

## THE VEILED PROPHECY.

The Veiled Prophet announces his arrival in the city on the night of Oct. 4.

The Veiled Prophet's parade has been a source of endless joy for many years. St. Louisans pick long in advance some choice spot from which to view it. The promoters of the great enterprise demote gold on this occasion and make happy smiles and merry laughter the only legal tender.

Everybody is good-natured and jolly. Though jostled about in the crowds, none grows angry. Good feeling and courtesy rule throughout. Its greatest charm is that it is not the selfish amusement of the few, but a great, big, broad-minded festivity for all. An entire people of a great city are together bent on pleasure.

It is a great institution for St. Louis.

"Into the war that we love!" the German Crown Prince is quoted as saying. When Princes love war the people suffer.

## BANKERS WHO CONCEAL SWINDLES.

The following provision stands as article 5, paragraph 2 of the constitution of the American Bankers' Association, which will hold its annual meeting in Seattle Sept. 6 to 10:

The said (Protective) committee and every member of the American Bankers' Association is prohibited from compromising or compounding with parties charged with crime, or with their agents, a case once committed to the association which results in the apprehension of the criminal.

The text of the clause makes the prohibition apply only under certain circumstances. But should it not have a broader effect? If the Mechanical-American Bank of St. Louis had not compromised and concealed the forgery of a real estate instrument by A. H. Frederick, criminal operations that extended over a series of years would have been checked and the loss of tens of thousands of dollar by his swindles would have been prevented.

Why should the compounding of felonies be forbidden by the association's law only under specified conditions? It should be forbidden under any and all conditions for the protection of the public. The bankers should amplify the clause at their coming gathering.

## THE COUNTRY'S NEED.

"Up to 1880 the Prussian army was without efficient officers, men who could lead a whole army," recently remarked a military man in high command. "There were squad, company and battalion drills; but no general officer ever had as much as a brigade under his command at one time. Tactics and strategy were in the books."

"Von Moltke instituted semi-annual sham battles, field meets in which entire army corps took part; regular campaigns to sharpen the wits of his staff; and from that time dates the German army machine, in which the officers are practical strategists, experienced tacticians; and the men have lost that most dangerous ingredient—personal opinion."

It takes three years to make a perfect soldier, three years of exclusive endeavor, and persistent hard work. England, France and Russia are trying to create soldiers in one year or less; but pitted against three-year men they will invariably fail.

The public is hard to convince that we need both bulk and efficiency. We urgently need field meets on a large scale to give our strategists the practical experience in their science, and to make the machinery work out as it will have to

do in practical service. We also need a drilled reserve.

Given the contingency of sending our whole little army to the front in actual war, the probability is that the 50,000 or 60,000 regulars would shortly be wiped out. Who then would be competent to create a new army? A few of the retired officers might still have enthusiasm enough to help. But drilling is hard physical labor which usually taxes even young officers to the limit of endurance.

A soldier's training is good for any man; and general service would be salutary for the entire community, correct many existing evils, and have a tendency to bring the best material into the regular ranks without infringing on the industrial side of the community life.

But these citizen soldiers must be drilled thoroughly and given field practice. It would be little short of murder to send to the front raw material, improperly officered.

## TINKERING WITH JUSTICE.

The figures bearing on the general effectiveness of judicial methods as pursued in Judge Ben F. Clark's court are most pertinent after the conspicuous failure of justice in the case of August Kuhs.

Of cases appealed from police courts to Judge Clark's branch of the Court of Criminal Correction from May 3 to Aug. 7 there are 12 still pending. Of the 295 remaining cases, the fines imposed below were upheld in only 21. Of these 21 cases the fines were actually paid in only 9.

In 43 cases the fines were remitted on condition that costs be paid, so that in at least 243 cases the costs incurred on both the original trial and the appeal fell on the city. Cases classified as "tried and dismissed" were 83 and the same number as "dismissed for want of prosecution," which number includes many peremptorily thrown out of court because a witness happened to be absent.

The force of this showing in no way is diminished by Judge Clark's convenient platitude to the effect that courts exist, not to furnish revenue from fines, but to correct and, when necessary, punish individuals. It must be remembered that these cases pass into Judge Clark's jurisdiction only after a first winnowing by the police and prosecuting officers and then a second winnowing by police magistrates, in which merits are thoroughly canvassed by minds at least the equal of Judge Clark's.

The quality of Judge Clark's act in the Kuhs scandal may be appraised from these figures. In one proceeding of that case to enforce penalties for a crooked School Board real estate deal, the defendant was triumphantly exculpated by Judge Clark with attendant circumstances that did not inspire public confidence in the verdict or the court. In a second proceeding in the Circuit Court, based on exactly the same set of facts, the finding was precisely the opposite and the defendant was removed for cause from the board. Mr. Clark's refusal to sustain cases brought for the purpose of preventing the re-establishment of segregated districts has also been a subject of criticism.

The police make a general complaint that their efforts against many classes of minor offenders are hampered by lack of judicial co-operation. The certainty, rather than the severity, of punishment is recognized as the indispensable element in combating wrongdoing, but what remains of this necessary, or at least desirable, factor under a magistracy in which there is only a tinkering with the merits of issues? Responsibility for a condition already serious and rapidly growing more serious cannot be escaped by a court on whose practices these figures throw so illuminating a light.

The ease with which the reformed Mr. Hank Weeke got his \$50 a month raise is in striking contrast with the difficulty the reforming Miss Charlotte Rumbold experienced in trying to get one.

## THE MORAL FOR ST. LOUIS BOSSELETS.

It does not seem right, of course, that C. A. Windmiller, former Delegate, who studiously resisted the graft schemes of the old combine, should be demoted to a \$125 job while his former \$150 job is given to Hank Weeke, ex-machine politician, whose reformation is so thoroughly established as to make him eligible to the Civic League.

But then there is always some such feeling as this in cases of the kind. The boys who stayed home and worked the farm felt just that way about it when the returned prodigal was given fatted calf. That there should be more joy over the newcomer in the fold than over the 99 that went not astray has always seemed perfectly natural to everybody except the 99 themselves.

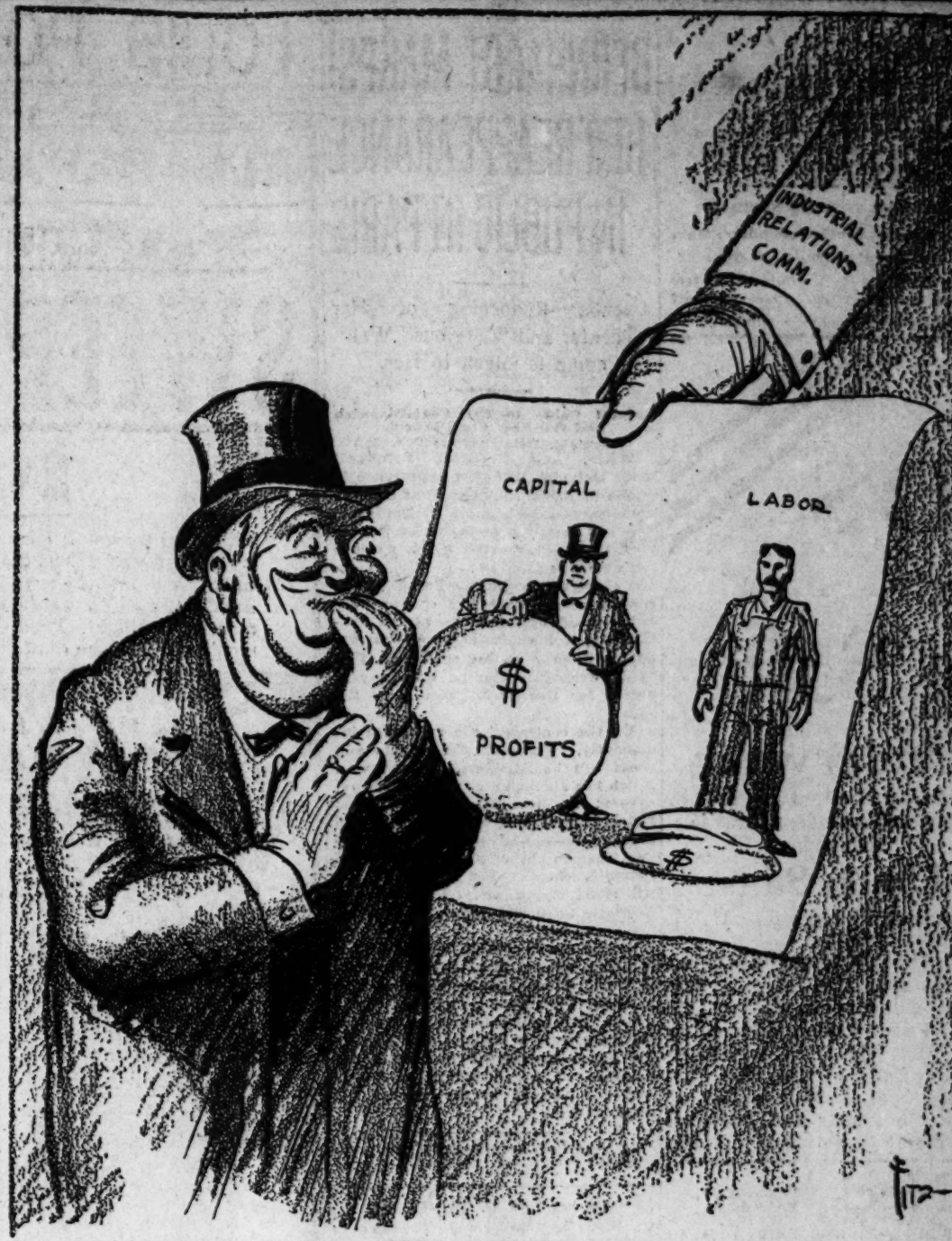
But what a strong incentive for all the other St. Louis bosselets and machine politicians is supplied by the way the Hank Weeke case has worked out. The moral that they all ought to reform, become civic ornaments in the higher municipal life and get \$150 jobs as superintendent of excavations is so obvious that there ought to be a powerful rush toward the band wagon. That they all ought to become grandfathers is, of course, obvious, too.

## THE BELLEFONTAINE FARMS.

In the examination of candidates for cottage head and cottage matron at the new Bellefontaine farms, described so interestingly by Miss Martyn in Thursday's Post-Dispatch, an incident arose that suggests an improvement over the old industrial school system. One of the candidates was a Southern man, and when told that he would, if successful, have to preside at table over a mixture of white and colored children, naturally objected.

The color prejudice is, of course, an unfortunate but deep-seated one. And its validity is recognized in the public school system, for the reason that children of all classes use the public schools.

But, in the industrial school white and colored children have been compelled to mix. Hitherto these children have been herded in the old barracks on Virginia avenue, where, it may be pleaded, there was no room for separate quarters for white and colored. Out on the farms, with their cottages, it will be quite feasible to provide for such separation. If the public school children are entitled to and benefited by segregation of this kind, it should be put in force with these less fortunate children. No factor should be omitted that might be an aid to their self-respect and restoration to the conditions of normal life.



## JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH  
by Clark McAdams

### THE SHELL FISHER.

HEE on the great bright stream day after day  
He sees the sunlight playing on the heights,  
And in the wildwood by the water's way  
The redbird tells him of the earth's delights.  
He never looked on four great frowning walls  
That held him captive when the day was fair,  
But cast his fortune where the river calls,  
And each bleak morning may decry him there.

IT seems so strange that one who loves the skies  
And asks no more than that the stream go by,  
Could still subsist where he may lift his eyes  
And view all that for which his heart can sigh.  
All day the water sings about his boat,  
And songbirds greet him from the shady dell;  
He has no more than just to dream and float,  
And now and then take in his captive shell.

NOW I, too, love the great wide world without,  
But may not guess what this shellfisher knows;  
How soon the frost shall bring the sun out,  
Or when the saffrons in glory glow.  
He is made one with all that Paradise,  
The mists of morning and the Summer rain;  
Having no more than but to lift his eyes,  
And cleanse his spirit in it all again.

### HOME FILMS FOR HOME FOLKS.

MOVING PICTURES are not always to be as foreign to us as they are now. The domestic film is coming in, and we shall soon be able to see a home show for home folks. A film company is going through Illinois making reels of all our front families and local personages doing whatever is characteristic of them and something besides. The suburbanite who catches his train by the skin of his teeth may have a film made showing his knee action, the manner in which he adjusts his tie under full speed, and the last flying leap which achieves the back platform of the speeding train. The local banker who luxuriates tools about town in a six-bobbin car, easily monarch of all he surveys, may see himself in the enjoyment of that luxury at a price, and the young blade who would rescue his lady love from peril of death can have that arranged for the village opera house if the lady when he would romantically snore will consent to go through the drama with him down at the millpond. It is a new field for the movies, and a no doubt lucrative one. These things are worth something to the principals, and if they have the money to buy them they can pack the theater with home folks and thrill the audience with what has been hitherto reserved for unknowns in whom no one has the slightest personal interest.

All the world is indeed, a stage. What an opportunity to display our virtues before the world! Thus:

TONIGHT AT THE PARK THEATRE  
"MR. OLDMENS AVENUE HELPING HIS  
WIFE AT HOME"

Vice-President Marshall passed through Union Station today on his way to that shadow from whence he came.

It looks as if Germany had left Col. Roosevelt in a terrible fix.

Col. Roosevelt and his four boys have been dispersed.

The Manly report charges Mr. Rockefeller with buying public opinion. We don't know of anything else that sells for as much money as Mr. Rockefeller has. What would he buy?

## THE RETREAT FROM PLATTSBURG.



## ANSWERS TO QUERIES

### CLEANING.

BLUE RIGGS.—To remove axle grease place a cotton or woolen cloth or blotting paper under the article; then rub the spot with pure benzine. After spots are removed, continue to rub with a dry cloth until benzine is evaporated.

READER.—To renovate old felt: Wash heads with warm ammonia water and a brush. The heads found and threads are apt to be brown in places or mostly all over. Take a small paint brush and blacken all unsightly places with black shoe polish and it will be equal to new.

B. G. T.—Velvet: Brush velvet thoroughly with velvet brush and then steam it. Spots can often be removed from velvet if they are rubbed with the operation of the nap with a bit of olive oil or kerosene oil. Very badly soiled velvet can be rubbed with a velvet brush dipped in gasoline. The next day, when all grease fumes have evaporated, the velvet should be steamed. The best way to steam velvet is to put a damp cloth over a radiator and rub the wrinkled velvet with the wrong side toward the iron, over the steaming cloth. If you have a steam iron, do this place the velvet, face up, on an ironing board and pass the iron over it in long, regular strokes, in the direction of the nap. If the iron is stopped in the middle of the stroke it will leave its imprint, so the strokes should go from one edge of the velvet to the other. —Chicago News.

### HEALTH HINTS.

E. W.—The hay tincture remedy for indigestion is a compressed compound of alfalfa. You can get it at L. Blackwood of Chicago about it.

J. T. M.—Food for consumptives: Meat, pure milk, eggs, butter, rice, farinaceous foods, fresh or canned vegetables, stewed fruits. As a rule, more harm than good comes from alcoholic drinks.

K. O.—Balsam apple salve: Take half dozen apples and cut in pieces, a half pound of fat and half pound of lard. Fry these out yourself, then get 5 cents' worth each of bayberry, rosin and lump alum; boil together until the balsam apples are quite soft and set aside to cool until the mixture will not burn your fingers. Then press through a cloth and put in a stone jar. The salve is now ready for use.

M. M. W.—A remedy which M. Andra-Vales pronounces infallible for corns, tending to restore health to surrounding parts and prevent their return. Is this: Boil till tender the outer skin of an onion and apply it warm to the toe, binding on over night. Repeat night and morning until the corn detaches itself. A section of leather is used to effect a cure if bound on several successive nights. The foot should first be bathed and the callous of the corn scraped off. (Wear low-heeled canvas shoes.)

### HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

SUBSCRIBER.—Rusty stove: Apply coal oil; when thoroughly dry, polish with stove blacking.

KATHLEEN.—Unless some reader will tell you how to bleach your yellowed knit sweater, you would better dye it.

NEWLYWED.—Stewed tomatoes: Cut in slices across the green and boil gently about 15 minutes. Season to taste with salt, pepper and butter. M. B. C.—Canary lice: Place clean white cloth over cage at night. In morning it will be covered with minute red spots, almost invisible without a microscope, which are the vermin so annoying and fatal to birds. Burn the cloth and repeat if necessary.

F. S.—It is said that formaldehyde does not kill bed bugs. An ounce may be vaporized in a room. Windows and doors are closed tightly and padded; room must be kept closed 24 hours. It is to be had in canisters at night. (Some insist that thorough treatment with gasoline is best. But who is thorough?)

F. P. S.—A famous old "Picallilli" recipe of 70 years ago: One and a half cups of cut-up cucumbers; 1 cup of cut-up onions; 1 ounce must; 2 tablespoons ground black pepper; 2 tablespoons ginger. 1/2 pound butter; 1/2 cup oil; 1 table-spoon mustard; 1 ounce celery seed; 1 pint salt; 2 pounds sugar, 1 gallon vinegar; 3 ounces black mustard; 2 table-spoons allspice; boil one hour; when done add 2 table-spoons turmeric if preferred. This quantity calls for 25 cucumbers.

ANNA.—You might try this for rust on marble or stone: Mix half pound soda, half pound soap and one pound whiting. Boil until they become as thick as paste, and let cool. Before using, wash with turpentine and leave at least a whole day. Use soft water to wash off. For a black marble, nothing is better than spirits of turpentine. (Or try scrubbing with coarse sand for stone.)

MRS. K. S.—Chile macaroni: Boil 10 cents' worth spaghetti or macaroni in salt water till tender; pour off water; try small chipped onion in butter till nearly brown; put onion in can of stewed tomatoes; thicken tomatoes with flour and add to onion; put in salt to taste, half teaspoon pepper; if you like it hot, add some chile con carne—pour this over macaroni in baking dish; grate half pound cheddar cheese on top and bake in oven 25 to 30 minutes. (We know nothing of the "parlors.")

LUCY.—Divinity candy: Have two pans ready; in one place three cups sugar, one cup water and cup Karo corn syrup. In the other place half cup water and cup sugar and let each boil. Second pan will be cooked first as there is less in it and when it is dry add whites of four eggs, well beaten. Then add contents of the second, and one and a half cups chopped nuts. Stir whatever nuts you may prefer. It is not easy to make divinity and the cook who spoils the first batch need not be discouraged.

### LAW POINTS.

M. A. C.—Phone Excise Commissioner and Chief of Police in regard to selling Honor on Sunday.

UNANSWERED.—See Prosecuting Attorney of your country. There is no law against carrying a weapon "in plain sight."

READER.—You may retain the key of the place you want unless you pay the place of the month for which you paid in advance. However, you having taken out everything, the landlord may enter without subjecting himself to any liability.

BOLIN.—Notaries must be citizens of United States. Appointed by Governor. Bond of \$200 required; bond of \$500 in counties of more than 100 inhabitants; two good sureties; law does not specify qualifications. Total cost, \$24.50. Write Secretary of State for application. Blank knowledge required depends upon how many things he intends to undertake. If merely for general use, a notary, if of good character and of legal age, is sufficient. Knowledge of law is absolutely necessary, as a minister or error may be costly to insure a public action. This is one reason why a bond is required in Missouri. See Notary's Manual, law book store.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

LOUISIANA.—Answered Aug. 26. C. P.—Scholarships are usually obtained through merit and work as for distinguished achievement in school. Write for information to Dr. J. Leah, Belmont University, Columbia, Mo.

F. C.—Declivity, such as staircase, slopes of hills, etc., can be compared to angles, it being understood, of course, that the other line reading the angle is a perfect horizontal. A staircase, for instance, one that is to have been built at an angle of 5 degrees that is, in comparison with the floor. A 5-degree angle is a very shallow angle, is 5 degrees. When perfectly upright it is not to be spoken of in terms of degrees. It is as though starting point from which degrees are measured. If you have a staircase in all, say it is perpendicular, or if it is not, it may be inclined anywhere from 1 degree to 90 degrees, which is a point short of reaching flat on the ground.



## Rennie's Painting

A strange trick of fate almost robs the struggling young artist of the wealth and happiness his work has merited while his sweetheart waited.

By James Oliver.

"A Very capable work. What is that name in the corner?" inquired St. Clair, the famous painter, inspecting the work curiously with his short-sighted eyes.

"Rennie, Mr. St. Clair."

"Rennie, I never heard of him. But he'll make his mark some day, if he keeps on like that."

It was at the annual exhibition of the Amateurs' Club, Rennie had been painting for five miserable years. His works had gone to the Fifth Avenue dealers, and brought him just enough to keep him from starvation. Patient, loving Muriel, in her home town, might have to wait indefinitely before he could send for her to be married.

For three years Rennie had exhibited at the club, but never before had his painting even been noticed. This year St. Clair, kindly old man, had accepted an invitation to attend. His words filled Rennie, who was waiting near, with joy. St. Clair had noticed the work of his work. A word from St. Clair would make him famous.

The next day he carried his picture back to his garret. And he sat down and thought over the scheme that had been hatching in his brain.

He was desperate. Things had been going worse than ever with him. Muriel, faithful as she was, had begun to grow impatient. She wanted to come to him, to share his poverty, she said. It was the letter of a lonely girl, beginning to doubt her lover's loyalty. For the first time she had begun to doubt—Rennie could read that between the lines.

"He would take his picture to St. Clair—not the one the famous painter had praised, but his masterpiece of a horse, over which he had spent five months. It was unsigned, it was unfinished—only he knew that he had managed to catch the vital spirit of the steed. St. Clair could not but praise it. He had heard extravagant reports of his generosity to struggling artists. A word from him and fame would be his, and money, and Muriel."

Rennie visited the Great Artist.

He had with the inspiration, he gathered his big picture under his arm and hurried through the streets to the painter's studio on Madison avenue. But when he reached it he saw that St. Clair was holding some sort of reception. People were flocking in and out, women fashionably dressed and men attired in silk hats and frock coats.

Rennie stood upon the sidewalk in indecision, holding his picture. He knew that if he turned back he would never see the old man again. He hesitated, and then he entered, and in the hall, standing among a crowd of guests, was St. Clair.

The old man appeared to take in the situation at a glance, for he came up to Rennie and held out both his hands cordially.

"Won't you come into my studio?" he inquired, and, dismissing his guests for the moment with his courtly manner, he led the way into the elevator, which ran swiftly up to the top of the house, where it stopped in front of an open door.

"Now, sir," inquired St. Clair, blandly, yet looking keenly upon his guest.

"Mr. St. Clair," the young man burst out impetuously, "you were kind enough to praise my picture, 'Lantern Light,' at the Amateurs' Club yesterday."

"Indeed, I remember it very well, Mr. Rennie," said the old man. "Then Rennie was amazed at the torrent of words that flowed from his lips. He told him everything, about his desperate struggle, even about Muriel, and ended by saying how a few words of praise from him would make his fortune. 'And I have brought you my masterpiece,' he ended naively."

St. Clair was much moved. He laid his hands in a fatherly manner on Rennie's shoulders.

"I won't offer an opinion now," he said, "because I am under the influence of the story that you have told me. I want to get the disposition view of a critic. Will you intrust your picture with me until tomorrow?"

Stammering out his gratitude, Rennie withdrew. His last memory was of the old man's kindly smile and the warm shake of the hand. All that afternoon he trod upon air.

He hardly slept that night, and the next morning waited feverishly for the postman. St. Clair had promised to write him a note as soon as he had examined the picture. Of course the letter could not be by any possibility arrive till afternoon, but Rennie was in that state of elation when the impossible seems certain.

His Hope Gone.

He paced the streets after the postman had gone, waiting for the next delivery. At the news stand he picked up his morning paper. On the front page he read the news of St. Clair's death. The old man had had a stroke of apoplexy the evening before.

Rennie let the paper fall from his hands and tears of mortification streamed down his face. His last hope gone! St. Clair dead, on whom all had depended.

It was three days before he recovered sufficiently to go for his picture. But, to his amazement, he was refused admission. The butler referred him to St. Clair's lawyer, who listened to his story with a quiet smile.

"You must realize, Mr. Rennie, that unless you can bring some proof that the picture is yours . . . have you any proof? You did not sign it, you say?"

"But it was not finished," cried Rennie.

The lawyer shrugged his shoulders. "All Mr. St. Clair's paintings are to be sold," he said. "You will have to take

legal action in the matter. And, frankly, young man, no jury will believe you unless you have some evidence to bring forward. More than that, you will run the risk of a prosecution for perjury."

Rennie went out in a daze. He saw the truth of the lawyer's words. There was nothing that he could do.

A week later the auction came. Critics were enthusiastic over the large number of paintings that was to be put on the market. But of them all none excited greater enthusiasm than the unfinished work to which the critics gave the name, "The Wild Horses."

Rennie attended the auction. The bidding quickly passed the average of \$500, at which the other pictures had gone. A dealer from the West offered \$700. Finally, after a spirited competition between him and Rennie's own dealer, the picture fell to the latter for \$125.

And MacDrew had paid Rennie an average of \$15 apiece.

Rennie went out of the auction room and wrote a letter to one of the papers. The newspaper refused to print it. It had no doubt that Rennie was an impostor, and, anyway, the editor felt that such a case should be aired in the law courts.

Rennie waited another day. Then he sat down and wrote a long letter to Muriel. It was the hopeless letter of a man who has been howled over by the buffets of fate. He told her the facts of his struggle, culminating in the loss of his painting, and released her from their engagement.

The Widow Rights the Wrong.

BUT before he had risen from the table there came a knock at the door. Rennie opened it, to find an elderly woman, attired in black, standing before him.

"I am Mrs. St. Clair," she said. "Mr. Rennie, a terrible injustice has been done you, and it would have slipped from my mind had not our lawyer told me about your claim. He thought you were an impostor, but as soon as he told me I remembered."

"Mr. Rennie, my husband was the best and justest man in the world. On the night he died—the stroke came very suddenly, you know—he was trying to speak to me. He was paralyzed and he could only mumble, but I managed to make out what he was trying to say. He said that a picture in his studio had been painted by—I couldn't catch the name, but it was yours—and that, in case he died, he didn't want it, and he left it to me, especially since you had left no address, and he had given you no receipt for it."

"I have written a letter to the newspapers, and meanwhile the money for the painting must go to you."

Rennie did not know how he replied. He remembered taking his picture to him and thanking her a thousand times. And when she left it was with the understanding that Rennie was to consider her his friend—always, she said.

Hardly had she gone before the postman brought a letter—from Muriel this time. Opening it, Rennie read that she loved him, he must never think otherwise, and she would wait a dozen more years if necessary.

"Only I hope to see you, dear, almost as soon as you get this letter," she said. "Because my uncle has left me \$500, and I am taking the morning train to New York, and I want you to meet me at 7 o'clock in the evening at the station. And, dearest, remember that \$500 will go far, and what is mine is yours."

Rennie had never been so happy as when he was wildly sprinting to meet the 7 o'clock train. And he knew in his heart that Muriel would never return alone, to Freeport.

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman.)

Dr. George Edgar Vincent, formerly of Chicago University, but now president of the University of Minnesota, an after-dinner speaker of national reputation, is conceded to be the fastest talker in the United States. No stenographer able to keep up with him could be found when he first came to Minneapolis. "I can take Vincent as he is supposed to be the last word in recomposition of a stenographer seeking a position where rapid work is necessary."

More than two-thirds of the gold now in use in the world was discovered within the last 50 years.

A QUICK, SAFE RELIEF FOR INDIGESTION

If the Pepsin pills, Sodamint tablets or other digestive aids you have been taking seem to have lost their force and it now takes two or three to give you the relief you got at first from one, it's time you changed to a new remedy that works on a different principle.

When your stomach gets in such shape an effective and quick acting remedy is found in Mi-on-a Stomach Tablets made from a scientific yet radically different formula from the usual digestive aid. Mi-on-a not only gives prompt relief from sour, gassy stomach and the full, heavy, lumpy feeling that comes after eating but vitalizes the stomach and sluggish digestive and intestinal machinery.

Makes your stomach fit to do its own digesting in a healthy, normal, painless way.

Wolf-Wilson Drug Co. and leading druggists everywhere sell Mi-on-a on a positive guarantee of satisfaction or money back and stomach sufferers everywhere should prove its merit on this basis—ADV.

## Attractive Hair Ornament



THIS young woman chooses to wear a hair ornament across her brow on all occasions. Here her jewelry is of platinum-mounted pearls and moonstones, blending prettily with the blue and silver tulle of her dance frock.

## Storing in the Apartment House

IN this modern day, when there no longer are to be found in the house of average size the huge storage rooms and deep closets of our grandmothers' day and when the little bedrooms of the ordinary apartment do not permit of the storing aside of any space for boxes, trunks, etc., wise indeed is the woman who systematizes her storing of all sorts of clothes and other things so as to utilize every available inch of space. Labeling and checking systematically solve the problem, but they must be systematic, each of them.

In the average apartment house there is to be found in the basement a locker which is assigned to the apartment you rent. The listing and careful inventorying of each article, or each package or trunk or box stored there, with a description of its contents and a description of its exterior will make for the housekeeper a great saving of labor and worry. The best way to keep tabs on such things is to buy a detachable-leaf notebook, with the wring hinges which may be quickly opened to admit of the changing of the leaves of the book. Have a separate leaf for each box or each trunk or each package and on that leaf have a complete list of the contents of the box or trunk or package it stands for. Then, when in search of any one article, simply run through your little notebook until you locate it. Make a visit to the storage room, and in one-tenth of the time it ordinarily would have taken you, find the article and look up your store-room again. Keep the little book

with your trunk keys and whenever you are to go to the trunk or boxes is changed simply insert a new leaf into your little book in place of the old one.

Then comes the consideration of labeling or tagging the separate trunks or boxes. Tag each of them with a big, easily-read number and then let your little notebook tell you what that number stands for. I have known families of rather large size whose housekeeper used a system of numbering in which the trunks and boxes of the women of the family were numbered with even numbers. This also helped to a great extent. It is of course easily seen how time may be saved by not having to look through each page of your index for the desired article.

Then there is another little suggestion which may help. In placing your boxes, your packages and your trunks, be sure that each is labeled so that the number or distinguishing mark is plainly visible without having to lift and pull the various boxes about. It is a good idea to make a practice of saving the pasteboard suit boxes that come to the house with new clothes or with laundered blankets or with things that have been sent to the cleaners. Utilize these in the same way you would a trunk. They have many advantages. In the first place they may be stored on the shelves, one above the other, with their labels in plain view. Then, since they do not hold so many things as does a trunk and are lighter and easier to handle, it is much easier to get at things which have been stored in them.

## Some New Recipes

Deep Fruit Pie—For a deep dish fruit pie take an enameled ware pan about three inches in depth. Put a small round enameled ware cup upside down in the center. Then fill with fruit. This will hold an upper crust only. Fit the pastry carefully. The cup in the middle not only catches the juice but affords support for the top crust.

Cheese Dark Cake—One-half cup of butter creamed with 1 cup of sugar. Add 1 cup unsweetened baking powder, dissolved in 1 tablespoon of boiling water which has been well stirred.

1½ cups of flour (sifted), 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon of cloves, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 large cup of raisins. Bake 45 minutes. (Makes one loaf.) This cake, which is only moisture in addition to a tablespoon of water is apple sauce. It is very much like dark fruit cake. It sometimes add citron and currants, too.

Chocolate Pie—One cup sugar, ¼ cup butter, 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 2 cups 2 tablespoons of baking powder; bake in separate pie tin.

Filling—Two squares chocolate, scraped, 1 cup boiling water, ¼ cup sugar, small piece of butter. Let come to a boil, then add 1 tablespoon of cornstarch, mixed with a little water, stir until it thickens.

Frosting—1 square chocolate scraped into 2 tablespoons of hot water. Add enough confectioner's sugar to make thick.

Curry of Lobster—Between 2 and 3 pounds of lobster meat, 1 real small onion, 2 tablespoons of butter, 2 of flour, a scant teaspoon of curry powder, a speck of cayenne, a little salt, butter get hot, then add onion cut very fine and fry brown; when the onion is cooked add the flour and curry powder and stir all together for 2 minutes; add stock, cook 3 more minutes and strain; all meat lobster cut into disks and simmer 5 minutes, serve with border of boiled rice around the dish.

Mixed Pickles—Take a good-sized enameled ware preserving kettle and make chile sauce. First slice four dozen ripe tomatoes; add 30 ripe peppers and 3 onions chopped fine. Pour over these two quarts of vinegar. Add four tablespoons of salt, two tablespoons each of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice and a few leaves of mace. Finally stir in a large cup of sugar. Cook it all down until thick enough to serve. Sealed in glass jars, this keeps perfectly and is a wonderful addition to a cold meat dinner or luncheon.



What? Sterling Gum The 7-point gum

## The Story of the Crinoline

WHEN history insists upon repeating itself, we have only to hope for the best. The oft-threatened return of the crinoline, prophesied by alarmists of fashion, leaves us all wondering. We find that the crinoline was first worn in the sixteenth century by a Spanish Princess, who used it to conceal her love letter from a forbidden admirer.

According to pictures of Queen Elizabeth, she was the first to wear it in England. Perhaps she wore it for the same reason. She had need of pockets to hide such things as love letters, and wrote to her. Among her earlier portraits we find that her dress resembled that of Queen Mary, her sister. The skirts of these were simply widened at the bottom.

Hooped petticoats at that time were called Vardingales or Fathingales. These were to be seen in the portraits of Queen Elizabeth, when she was a much older woman. These Vardingales were skirts that were widened at the top and spread out from the hips for several feet, making it an impossibility for a person thus dressed to walk within a small space.

It was said that it took eight serving women two hours to dress one woman fashionably.

During the reign of Charles I the hoop petticoat was worn only by wives of the lower gentry and by the wives of the clergy. In the latter part of the reign of Queen Anne it rose again; this time in another form—that of an enormous hoop. This grew to such immense proportions that during the time of George I and II, eight yards was considered the proper width.

These hoops had outstanding steel or whalebone foundations at the bottom of the skirt. In Elizabeth's time this whalebone had been used at the top, near the waist, enlarging the hips for several feet. Addition expressed himself about the subject as follows, through his Sir Roger de Coverley: "My great-great-grandmother has on a new-fashioned petticoat, except that hers is gathered at the waist. My grandmother appears as if she stood in a

large drum, whereas the ladies now was as if they were in a go-cart."

When the hoop skirt appeared at its climax (1740 to 1745) they were accompanied by the tiniest hats, sometimes so small as to be hidden. In 1740 the hoop spread out at the base in oblong fashion and it was said at the time to look "like a donkey carrying panniers."

A half-dozen men could stand in the space that was necessary for one woman.

Many methods for entering carriages were thought out, the chief suggestion being "that a coach should have a movable roof, a frame with pulleys to drop the ladies in from the top in order to avoid disarranging their hoops."

Hoopskirts disappeared about the time of George III.

About 1850 the crinoline again appeared. There had been hints of its coming in the bell skirts that were worn by the fashionable about 1835. These had been preceded by the very small, tight ones. Comic weeklies of that time made much of them, and declared that the "crinoline" was the best friend of the shop-lifter. They proved their assertions by quoting from police records of that time.

The following incident was published (whether we believe it or not is another matter) to show what people could expect from the ridiculous fashion of that day. It was said to have been a true statement of fact:

"Concealed beneath the skirt of a fashionably dressed female the following articles were found: Twenty-three shawls, 11 dozen handkerchiefs, 16 pairs of boots, 30 pairs of stays, 26 chemises, 19 muslin collars, 40 crochets, one, a dressing case, 5 hair brushes, a pair of curling irons, 8 bonnets, 10 rolls of ribbons, 10 dozen pairs of gloves, 20 cotton pairs, 40 balls of cotton, 20 balls of silk, 5 packets of ham sandwiches, 10 boxes of bonbons, 14 lever watches, half a box of mutton, 1 box of plums, a warming pan and 5 bracelets. After such disclosures, who can deny that crinolines are comparable to charity, inasmuch as it covers a multitude of sins?"

Would anyone dare to wear the crinoline now when shopping or in a downtown crush?

## "While Mother's Still There"

THE postman has come and had brought me a letter.

The handwriting's shaky; it's almost a scrawl.

But still, in my judgment, no penmanship I've better.

It's from an old lady who's feeble and small.

The mother who loves me; the mother who's yearning.

To have me start homeward—while she is still there.

Whose thoughts to "her boy," miles away, are e'er turning.

The "boy" for whom, nightly, she's breathing a prayer.

It tells me her roses are just a bit tardy.

The rain has been awful this year, mother writes.

It tells me that Rover, the dog, always hardly.

Has lately been hurt in some terrible fight.

To you it's a mane, gentle reader; I know it.

To me it's a mighty sweet little affair.

Some day I intend to just pace up and go it.

And visit that home place—while mother's still there.

## How to Cook Prunes

TRY soaking prunes before cooking. Twenty-four hours is not too long. They should be thoroughly washed, then covered with cold water, and set aside to soften; next day cook them by simmering, not boiling hard, for two hours at least.

"When they are done they are fat and smooth and tender. If the prunes are well cooked they do not need sugar unless your sweet tooth demands it. Slices of lemon or an inch of ginger root gives a flavor which some like."

To make prune bread, take ¾ pounds of whole wheat flour, 2 tablespoons of dark brown sugar, 3 cups of milk, 3 tablespoons of melted butter, 1 cake of yeast, 1 cup of prunes washed, pitted and chopped very fine.

In the winter stuffed prunes are more wholesome than candy. They are easy to make. Soak big prunes until soft enough for the stones to come out without tearing, then fill with a mixture of confectionary sugar, chopped almonds, candied ginger or orange peel.

When they are molded out into perfect globes dip them into melted sugar syrup, then sprinkle granulated sugar over them, and put them away for a few days as they gain a richer flavor if they are kept a while before eating.

## Lucy's Parrot

Sandman story of how Polly frightened the burglar and made a friend of her mistress' papa.

By Mrs. F. A. Walker.

WILL not have that parrot around the house another day," angrily exclaimed Mr. Preston.

He had just come home and was standing by the table in the sitting room looking at the litter that Polly, the parrot, had made about his favorite chair with the fragments of a newspaper. "Lucy, you must give it away."

"Oh, papa," cried little Lucy, who was Mr. Preston's only child; "please don't send Polly away. I am so lonely all day long when you are away, and Polly is such good company. I am to blame for the litter, for I gave her the paper and made her tear it up. It was such fun watching her."

"Well, my dear child," replied Mr. Preston, who loved his motherless little daughter better than anything in the world, "I suppose I will have to put up with Polly's pranks. Now, I will put all this money away, and then we will go to dinner."

Mr. Preston took out a great roll of money, and going to the safe in the corner, opened it and placed the money inside.

"There, that is safe until the morning, when I will use it to pay the workmen their monthly wages," he said. "Come along, dear," and he and little Lucy went romping off to the dinner table.

After dinner they played and chatted until Lucy's bedtime, when the nurse came for her. Before going to bed, however, she saw that Polly was securely fastened on her perch that stood in a corner of the sitting room.

Y and by Mr. Preston turned down the lights and locked up the house for the night. Then he also went upstairs to bed, leaving the lower part of the house all dark and lonesome.

"If some robber only knew of that money in the safe," he said to himself, as he climbed the stairs, "he could get rich by breaking open the safe. I am glad that no one knows of it."

But Mr. Preston was mistaken. A robber had learned of the money that Mr. Preston had taken home with him and late that night, when everyone was fast asleep, he opened the window of the sitting room and went softly inside. Not a thing was stirring. He cautiously approached the safe and commenced to work at the lock by the dim light of his lantern.

Suddenly, from out of the darkness of the corner there came a voice saying: "Well!" The robber, who could not see Polly, looked up in terror and stared into the darkness. Again the voice came. "Well!" It said, "come quick, come quick, Lucy! Lucy! Lucy!" This was a sentence

that Lucy had taught the parrot to repeat. Without taking time to gather up his tools the robber, with a cry of terror sprang to the window to escape. But he was so frightened that he had forgotten which window it was and found that he couldn't get out. Meantime Polly was so surprised at this strange proceeding of the strange man that she kept calling: "Come quick, come quick, Lucy! Lucy! Lucy!"

The cry of the robber and Lucy's call of Polly aroused Mr. Preston, who hurried down stairs and caught the robber before he could find the right window to escape by. Behind him Lucy and the nurse, who had also been aroused by Polly's cries. It was not until Mr. Preston had tied the robber's hands and feet that he noticed Polly, who, in her excitement over such strange doings in the middle of the night, was squalling at the top of her voice.

"Come quick! Come quick! Lucy! Lucy! Lucy!"

"There!" cried Mr. Preston. "That is what frightened the robber! It was Polly calling out for Lucy." It was Polly who had stroked the parrot on the head and quieted her.

"Now, papa," said Lucy, "are you not glad that you didn't send Polly away last evening? If you had, the robber would have gotten all the money in the safe."

"You are right, Lucy," replied Mr. Preston. "Polly certainly saved it for me and was the means of our catching the robber. You and she may tear up all the newspapers you wish in the sitting room."

So Polly was left to play with Lucy to her heart's content, and Mr. Preston never again made any complaint about her; for he always remembered that she had saved the money for him.

(Copyright, 1914, by The Associated Newspaper Syndicate, New York City.)

## Bits From Everywhere

British West Africa exports nearly 90,000 gallons of palm oil annually.

Swiss cheese imported into the United States is valued at \$2,000,000 each year.

The total mechanical power in the United States is estimated at 100,000 horsepower.

Australia's public debt is \$25 for each person; that of the United States is only \$11 a person.

At the last count the United States national bank notes in circulation amounted to \$718,085,637.

**SHOE MART**  
SAVES MONEY  
307 Washington Ave.

## School Shoes

To induce early purchasing of Fall School Shoes, we offer an unusually large selection of winter-weight shoes at exceptionally low prices. We purchased these at special prices—naturally you benefit.

## Children's Dull Leather Button Boots

Made of exceptionally strong upper stock and first quality outer soles; good looking and durable—making a splendid school shoe; all sizes for misses and children.

Child's Sizes, 6 to 8, 98c  
Child's Sizes, 8 to 11, \$1.25  
Misses' Sizes, 12 to 2, \$1.50

Boys' Gunmetal Button Shoes, broad lasts; will give excellent service; all sizes for big and little boys; sizes 9 to 13, \$1.39; sizes 1 to 6, \$1.69.

## Perspiration

Many people who perspire very freely are accustomed to use a talcum powder and usually insist that it shall be borated, that is, that it shall contain boric acid.

It is the boric acid (poisoned boric) that does the work, makes everything sweet and clean and kills any little abrasion or inflammation that may exist.

A much quicker result and more satisfactory, at least expense, is obtained by using 30 Mule Team Powdered Boric pure. You get several times as much for your money as you do of borated talcum powder and every grain of it is efficient. Just commence using 30 Mule Team Powdered Boric instead of talcum powder and note the difference. For sale by all druggists.—ADVERTISEMENT.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH WANTS the first seven months of 1914, 41,000 copies, than the THREE nearest competitors COMBINED.

REMLEY MARKET  
6th & Franklin

See Our Big 4-Column Ad in Today's STAR

for our Saturday Specials—Cut the Coupons Out—it means cash to you. (140 Cut Price Specials)







## Additional Sport

## It's Time to Pay Off on the Red Sox in Pennant Race

Of Their Remaining 40 Games, Carrigan's Men Play 10 With Cleveland, Eight With Philadelphia and Three With Browns, Finishing at Home.

By W. J. O'Connor.

EXCLUSIVE of Henry Ford's employees at the home plant, almost all other well-regulated fans concede the American League pennant this season to Boston. Carrigan's men today hold a lead of 2½ games, which isn't anything to crow about, unless we look ahead and see what awaits the pennant pretenders from now until Oct. 7.

So I have ignored the proposition entirely.

### "The Perils of Paulette."

It seems that the first baseman Manager Rickey designated as "one of the best in baseball today" is none other than Eugene Paulette of the Nashville club, who was assigned to a Brown contract yesterday. Our idea of one of the best first basemen in the league is that he is a "one of the best" in the league. Rickey's men have more than half of their games to play. The betting is that the Browns will win the pennant. Rickey's men have more than half of their games to play. The betting is that the Browns will win the pennant. Rickey's men have more than half of their games to play. The betting is that the Browns will win the pennant.

### Browns Jolt Jugglers.

Only one team in the American League has done better against the Tigers than the Browns. That team is Boston, which has the season's series 11-7 from the Royal Bengals. Detroit has won 12 and lost nine to Chicago and has vanquished all other clubs in the season by a far greater margin.

Cleveland cannot be expected to offer much resistance to Boston in those remaining 10 games. The eight games against Philadelphia are "in," now for the proteges of Fenwick. The betting is "one to two and out" that the Browns won't win another game from Boston. So the race is over. Rickey's men have more than half of their games to play. The betting is that the Browns will win the pennant.

Connie Mack's carcass is the sort that bites and stings. He was speaking yesterday of Stuffy McInnis' failure to report to the Athletics after being advised to do so by the management. "McInnis has been gone from the club for 10 days," said Connie, "but of course his salary goes on the same. You realize it never would do for the club to stop his salary. Stuffy is at least a good player. No, sir, such a thing is absolutely out of the question. We must pay him because he's the best pitcher in the league and he's the poor uncommercial player. It would be the uttermost disgrace to the club to consider the proposition of 'docking'."

## Illinois to Lose Five Members of Champion Eleven

Freshman Class of Last Year Will Send Up a Strapping Bunch of Eligibles.

URBANA, Ill., Aug. 27.—With the opening of the conference training season close at hand, Coach Zupple of Illinois is counting up his assets for the Illinois squad which must defend the Big Ten championship. At this stage it seems easy to say that the Orange and Blue prospects are excellent, although only six of the eleven regulars of 1914 will report.

Capt. Chapman, Armstrong, Scholinger and Graves have gone, while Frank Stewart, the big sophomore guard, is believed to be lost on account of scholastic difficulties. This leaves Zupple six regulars—Capt. Jack Watson, Pogue, Clark, Macomber, Petty, Clarke and Squier. There are also Madden and Nelson, sub forwards, and Pethybridge, sub back, who won their emblems as substitutes on the championship, making a total of nine "if men."

A sophomore member of the usual class is expected to fill the gaps and nobody seems to be worrying in the Illinois camp except the reserve line when September practice begins.

One of the most impressive bits of gossip is that the Illinois coach believes he will have a substitute back field sophomore who includes one or two men likely to rival the great Pogue and Nelson. The reserve line, Halstrom and Bremner are leaders of these hopefuls. Back fielders are Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end. Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end.

The 1915 Illinois squad is expected to include: Quarterback—Jack Macomber; Half—G. Squier; Full—Pethybridge; End—Clark; Quarterback—Jack Macomber; Half—G. Squier; Full—Pethybridge; End—Clark.

Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end. Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end.

Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end. Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end.

Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end. Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end.

Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end. Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end.

Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end. Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end.

Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end. Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end.

Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end. Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end.

Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end. Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end.

Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end. Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end.

Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end. Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end.

Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end. Clark, quarterback; Jack Macomber, half; G. Squier, full; and Pethybridge, end.

## STOCK MARKET RECORD

Prices Rule Higher While Pound Sterling Makes New Low Record.

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Evening Post-Dispatch financial review today says:

"The immediate pretext for the decided advance in the stock market today was the succession of eager assurances, by the German Government authorities, that they would determine to accept the diplomatic demands of the United States to the last particular. This exchange of the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"Whether the action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

"The action of the Imperial Government meant that the danger of antagonizing the foremost financial power of the moment had at least been recognized, or whether it embodied the Kaiser's real intention, was not clear."

## New York Stock Quotations.

Reported daily for the Post-Dispatch by G. H. Walker & Co., 307 North Fourth St.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

STOCKS. Open High Low Close.

Alaska Gold 100 100 100 100.

Am. Beet Sugar 60 60 60 60.

Am. Can 100 100 100 100.

Am. C. & P. Co. 100 100 100 100.

Am. Cotton 100 100 100 100.

Am. Ice 100 100 100 100.

Am. Lumber 100 100 100 100.

Am. Mfg. 100 100 100 100.

Am. Oil 100 100 100 100.

Am. Paper 100 100 100 100.

Am. Rubber 100 100 100 100.

Am. Steel 100 100 100 100.

Am. Tobacco 100 100 100 100.

Am. Trust 100 100 100 100.

Am. Union 100 100 100 100.

Am. Wire 100 100 100 100.

Am. Zinc 100 100 100 100.

Am. Coal 100 100 100 100.

Am. Glass 100 100 100 100.

Am. Leather 100 100 100 100.

Am. Linen 100 100 100 100.

Am. Silk 100 100 100 100.

Am. Soap 100 100 100 100.

Am. Sugar 100 100 100 100.

Am. Tea 100 100 100 100.

Am. Wine 100 100 100 100.

Am. Yarn 100 100 100 100.

Am. Paper 100 100 100 100.

Am. Rubber 100 100 100 100.

Am. Steel 100 100 100 100.

Am. Tobacco 100 100 100 100.

Am. Trust 100 100 100 100.

Am. Union 100 100 100 100.

Am. Wire 100 100 100 100.

Am. Zinc 100 100 100 100.

Am. Coal 100 100 100 100.

Am. Glass 100 100 100 100.

Am. Leather 100 100 100 100.

Am. Linen 100 100 100 100.

Am. Silk 100 100 100 100.

Am. Soap 100 100 100 100.

Am. Sugar 100 100 100 100.

Am. Tea 100 100 100 100.

Am. Wine 100 100 100 100.

Am. Yarn 100 100 100 100.

Am. Paper















## The Jarr Family

Written for the Post-Dispatch  
By Roy L. McCardell.

No, the Noise Wasn't a Menagerie; Only the Jarr Children Shopping.

MRS. JARR, holding Willie by one hand and Emma by the other, was taking them shopping in the 5 and 10 cent store.

"Now, mind you," cautioned Mrs. Jarr, "I am not going to get a thing for either of you! Then she asked the saleslady, where the ice picks and tumblers were:

"Glass 'n' hardware counters, rear and 'right," answered the obliging girl.

"Says maw, git me a ball 'n' bat," urged Willie Jarr.

"I wanna doll, I wanna ball 'n' jacks, I wanna book, I wanna"—here little Emma was cut short in her speech by her mother, who shook her by the arm.

"You are not going to get a thing," said Mrs. Jarr. "You promised me if I let you come along you wouldn't ask me for a thing!"

"Hokey!" cried Willie. "Look at the funny colored baby!"

"Anyway, it's got manners and dat's more dan po' white trash has!" remarked the indignant colored mother in reply, and then turning to a saleslady:

"How cum dat 'spectable customers get insulted by ornery, low-down"—

"Willie Jarr, wait until I get you home!" cried Mrs. Jarr, after dragging her offspring to an aisle of safety—the middle aisle.

"I wanna engine and train of cars!" cried Willie.

"I wanna doll, and a ball 'n' jacks and a book and some candy!" screamed little Emma.

"There, I'll show you!" cried Mrs. Jarr, drawing her hands loose and administering sundry smacks. Then she weakened, as their screams attracted general attention. "There, now, mamma didn't mean to do it; but you worry her so!" she said. "Stop crying and I'll get you what you want; but I won't if you don't stop this instant!" Both children suddenly stopped crying.

"I want the wooden train of cars," said Willie. "It's got more cars to it and you can see the people."

"But the iron trains are more durable," said Mrs. Jarr. "Those wooden trains are so flimsy."

"I don't want an iron train! I don't want an iron train! I don't want an iron train!" cried Willie, dancing up and down and howling.

"Oh, well, you can have the kind you want," said Mrs. Jarr resignedly. "You'll be throwing them at your sister the first thing we know, and the wooden train is so much lighter than the iron one."

"I'll take the iron train," said Willie, its utility as a missile dawning on him.

"No, you'll take the wooden train; that's the one you wanted," said Mrs. Jarr.

"I want the iron train!" cried Willie.

"But you'll be hitting your little sister with it," argued Mrs. Jarr.

"I want the iron train! I want the iron train! I want the iron train!" screamed Willie, dancing and depicting the emotions—Anger, Rage, Despair.

"Oh, well," said Mrs. Jarr with a sigh, "wrap it up for him."

"I don't want it wrapped up," said Willie. "Gimme a piece of string!"

"Good gracious!" cried Mrs. Jarr. "Where is Emma? Where's your sister?" And she started for the front of the store, only to encounter little Emma being led back to the doll counter and made to replace four dolls of varying sizes, a set of doll furniture, a rubber ball and sundry other articles.

"Yes, let her have everything or I'll be made a show off!" said Mrs. Jarr in exasperation.

"Ooooh! Ooooh! Ooooh!" screamed little Emma. "Willie hit me with his iron train!"

"I'm glad of it! Wait till I get you both home!" cried Mrs. Jarr.

## JEFF Is Certainly Careful as to MUTT'S Future.

(Copyright, 1918, by H. C. Fisher.)

By Bud Fisher



## S'MATTER POP?

Wonder Why Pop Didn't Think of It.

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch  
By C. M. PAYNE.



### Don't Ever Let Anyone Tell You This as a New One.

MOTHER: Johnny, stop using such dreadful language!  
Johnny: Well, mother, Shakspeare uses it.  
Mother: Then don't play with him; he's no fit companion for you.

### Mother's Little Joke.

THE young people in their summer flannels and white shoes were out on the tennis court, and the head of the house was in the library trying to read, but the noise was very annoying. "What's the matter out there?" he asked his wife. "Nothing much," she replied. "It's only a tennis racket."

### No Class.

MRS. FLIVVER is hopelessly old-fashioned.  
"You don't say so!"  
"Yes, indeed. Why she insists upon living within her husband's income."

A golf expert says that no one can talk and play a good game of golf, but that doesn't mean he can't talk about it afterward.—Milwaukee News.

### No Sale.

HOW did Jinks, the book agent, get all battered up like that?  
"He tried to sell a rhyming dictionary to one of these vers libre poets."

A well-known trouble with conversation is that you can't talk to some men half a minute without reminding them of a funny story that isn't very funny.—Toledo Blade.

Our idea of a pessimist is a man who lies on a sick bed and figures out how much his funeral will cost.

There is nothing like a few clothes to cause a lot of talk.—Nashville Banner.

There are some slips between the cup and the lip, but a good many more afterwards.

A fool lays plans, but it takes a wise man to hatch them out.—Omaha World-Herald.

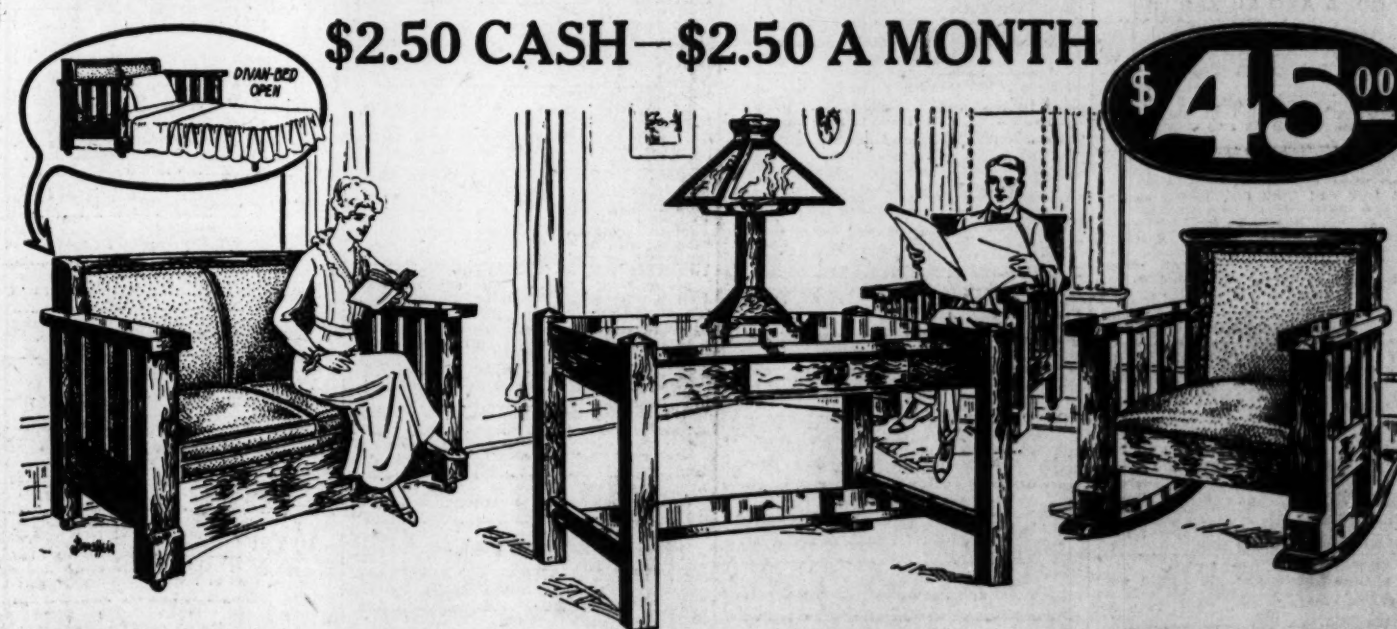
MAY, STERN & CO.

An example of the unusual values offered in our great August Sale.

## "Divan-Bed" Parlor Set With Table and Lamp

\$2.50 CASH—\$2.50 A MONTH

\$45.00



### Solid Oak Construction

This entire set is in modified Mission design—made of solid oak throughout—the Divan-Bed Davenport, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker are finely upholstered in imitation leather—and the workmanship throughout is of the very highest class.

### A Bed in a Minute

The Divan-Bed Davenport opens in to a full-size double bed—built on a new principle—the spring, mattress and bedding are under the seat and come into position when the seat is turned—has set of regular bed springs like an ordinary bed.

### Outfit Consists of

New "Divan-Bed" Davenport,  
Upholstered Arm Chair and Arm Rocker,  
Library Table and Art Lamp.

### The Table and Lamp

The Library Table is made of solid oak—has 24x36-inch top and broad lower shelf for book and magazines—the Art Lamp has brass standard and glass shade—and is fitted for gas or electricity as you prefer.

### Note the Price—\$45.00

Judged from every standpoint this is an actual \$65.00 Parlor Outfit which we offer for only \$45.00—and note the terms—all we ask is \$2.50 cash and \$2.50 a month—an opportunity well worth your attention.

**MAY, STERN & CO.**  
Cor. Twelfth and Olive Streets

### METROPOLITAN MOVIES.



He: Is that chap proffering us aid or assistance?  
She: Yes, dearie; he wants to know what we'll take for our pennant.

OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 6 O'CLOCK.  
**Sensenbrenner's**  
SIXTH & ST. CHARLES  
WE GIVE EAGLE STAMPS

A Startling Sale of

**DRESSES**

In Styles Suitable for Autumn Wear

CUSTOMARY VALUES AS HIGH AS \$15.  
**\$6.95**



The materials are crepe de chine, charmeuse, taffeta, serge, serge and satin, serge and plaid taffeta, chiffon and taffeta; in Autumn shades of black, navy, Belgian blue, brown, taupe and fancy plaids.

Some are trimmed with lace, velvet or satin; with all the new ideas in pockets, sashes and bead trimming represented.

Dresses in pleated, plain, two and three tunic and other equally proper Fall models—all yours to choose from Saturday for only.... **\$6.95**



## The Jarr Family

Written for the Post-Dispatch  
By Roy L. McCardell.

No, the Noise Wasn't a Menagerie; Only the Jarr Children Shopping.

MRS. JARR, holding Willie by one hand and Emma by the other, was taking them shopping in the 5 and 10 cent store.

"Now, mind you," cautioned Mrs. Jarr, "I am not going to get a thing for either of you!" Then she asked the saleslady where the ice picks and tumbler were.

"Glass 'n' hardware counters, rear and t'right," answered the obliging girl.

"Say, maw, git me a ball 'n' bat," urged Willie Jarr.

"I wanna doll, I wanna ball 'n' jacks, I wanna book, I wanna—here little Emma was cut short in her speech by her mother, who shook her by the arm.

"You are not going to get a thing," said Mrs. Jarr. "You promised me if I let you come along you wouldn't ask me for a thing."

"Moby!" cried Willie. "Look at the funny colored baby!"

"Anyway, it's got manners and dat's more 'an po' white trash has!" remarked the indignant colored mother in reply, and then turning to a saleslady:

"Glow cum dat 'spectable customers get insulted by ornery, low-down—"

"Willie Jarr, wait until I get you home!" cried Mrs. Jarr, after dragging her offspring to an aisle of safety—the middle aisle.

"I wanna engine and train of cars!" cried Willie.

"I wanna doll, and a ball 'n' jacks and a book and some candy!" screamed little Emma.

"There, I'll show you!" cried Mrs. Jarr, drawing her hands loose and administering sundry smacks. Then she weakened, as their screams attracted general attention. "There, now, mamma didn't mean to do it; but you worry her so!" she said. "Stop crying and I'll get you what you want; but I won't if you don't stop this instant!" Both children suddenly stopped crying.

"I want the wooden train of cars," said Willie. "It's got more cars to it and you can see the people."

"But the iron trains are more durable," said Mrs. Jarr. "Those wooden trains are so flimsy."

"I don't want an iron train! I don't want an iron train! I don't want an iron train!" cried Willie, dancing up and down and howling.

"Oh, well, you can have the kind you want," said Mrs. Jarr, resignedly. "You'll be throwing them at your sister the first thing we know, and the wooden train is so much lighter than the iron one."

"I'll take the iron train," said Willie, its utility as a missile dawning on him.

"No, you'll take the wooden train; that's the one you wanted," said Mrs. Jarr.

"I want the iron train!" cried Willie. "But you'll be hitting your little sister with it!" argued Mrs. Jarr.

"I want the iron train! I want the iron train!" screamed Willie, dancing and depicting the emotions—Anger, Rage, Despair.

"Oh, well," said Mrs. Jarr with a sigh, "wrap it up for him."

"I don't want it wrapped up," said Willie. "Gimme a piece of string!"

"Good gracious!" cried Mrs. Jarr. "Where is Emma? Where's your sister?"

"And she started for the front of the store, only to encounter little Emma being led back to the doll counter and made to replace four dolls of varying sizes, a set of doll furniture, a rubber ball and sundry other articles.

"Yes, let her have everything or I'll be made a show off," said Mrs. Jarr in exasperation.

"Ooooh! Oh! Ooooh!" screamed little Emma. "Willie hit me with his iron train! Yow, yow!"

"I'm glad of it! Wait till I get you both home!" cried Mrs. Jarr.

## JEFF Is Certainly Careful as to MUTT'S Future.

(Copyright, 1915, by H. C. Fisher.)

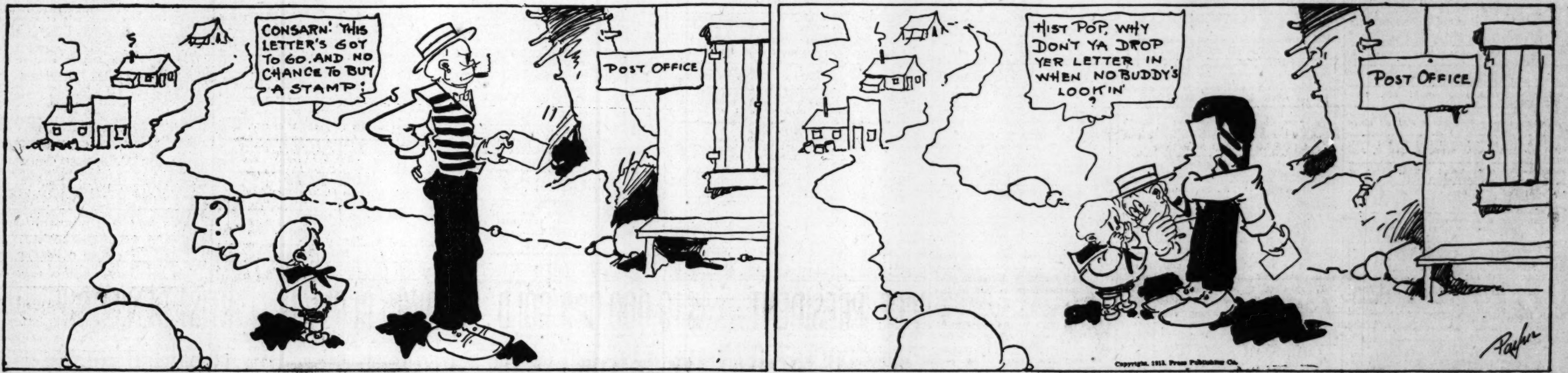
By Bud Fisher



## S'MATTER POP?

Wonder Why Pop Didn't Think of It.

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch  
By C. M. PAYNE.



### Don't Ever Let Anyone Tell You This as a New One.

MOTHER: Johnny, stop using such dreadful language! Johnny: Well, mother, Shakespeare uses it. Mother: Then don't play with him; he's no fit companion for you.

### Mother's Little Joke.

THE young people in their summer flannels and white shoes were out on the tennis court, and the head of the house was in the library trying to read, but the noise was very annoying. "What's the matter out there?" he asked his wife. "Nothing much," she replied. "It's only a tennis racket."

### No Class.

MRS. FLIVVER is hopelessly old-fashioned. "You don't say so!" "Yes, indeed. Why she insists upon living within her husband's income."

A golf expert says that no one can talk and play a good game of golf, but that doesn't mean he can't talk about it afterward.—Milwaukee News.

### No Sale.

HOW did Jinks, the book agent, get all battered up like that? "He tried to sell a rhyming dictionary to one of these vers libre poets."

A well-known trouble with conversation is that you can't talk to some men half a minute without reminding them of a funny story that isn't very funny.—Toledo Blade.

Our idea of a pessimist is a man who lies on a sick bed and figures out how much his funeral will cost.

There is nothing like a few clothes to cause a lot of talk.—Nashville Banner.

There are some slips between the cup and the lip, but a good many more afterwards.

A fool lays plans, but it takes a wise man to hatch them out.—Omaha World-Herald.

MAY, STERN & CO.

An example of the unusual values offered in our great August Sale.

## "Divan-Bed" Parlor Set With Table and Lamp

\$2.50 CASH—\$2.50 A MONTH

\$45.00



### Solid Oak Construction

This entire set is in modified Mission design—made of solid oak throughout—the Divan-Bed Davenport, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker are finely upholstered in imitation leather—and the workmanship throughout is of the very highest class.

### A Bed in a Minute

The Divan-Bed Davenport opens into a full-size double bed—built on a new principle—the spring, mattress and bedding are under the seat and come into position when the seat is turned—has set of regular bed springs like an ordinary bed.

### Outfit Consists of

New "Divan-Bed" Davenport,  
Upholstered Arm Chair and Arm Rocker,  
Library Table and Art Lamp.

### The Table and Lamp

The Library Table is made of solid oak—has 24x36-inch top and broad lower shelf for book and magazines—the Art Lamp has brass standard and glass shade—and is fitted for gas or electricity as you prefer.

### Note the Price—\$45.00

Judged from every standpoint this is an actual \$65.00 Parlor Outfit which we offer for only \$45.00—and note the terms—all we ask is \$2.50 cash and \$2.50 a month—an opportunity well worth your attention.

**MAY, STERN & CO.**  
Cor. Twelfth and Olive Streets

### METROPOLITAN MOVIES.



He: Is that chap proffering us aid or assistance?  
She: Yes, dearie; he wants to know what we'll take for our pennant.

OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 6 O'CLOCK.  
**Sensenbrenner's**  
SIXTH & ST. CHARLES  
WE GIVE EAGLE STAMPS

A Startling Sale of

## DRESSES

In Styles Suitable for Autumn Wear



CUSTOMARY VALUES AS HIGH AS \$15.  
**\$6.95**

The materials are crepe de chine, charmeuse, taffeta, serge, serge and satin, serge and plaid taffeta, chiffon and taffeta; in Autumn shades of black, navy, Belgian blue, brown, taupe and fancy plaids.

Some are trimmed with lace, velvet or satin; with all the new ideas in pockets, sashes and bead trimming represented.

Dresses in pleated, plain, two and three tunic and other equally proper Fall models—all yours to choose from Saturday for only..... **\$6.95**